

# Daily Report China

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16 September 1987

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## General

### Foreign Ministry News Conference

#### Call for SRV Pullout

OW161124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT  
16 Sep 87

["Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Reiterates Key to Kampuchea Problem"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated here today that the key to Kampuchea problem is that Vietnam must stop its aggression immediately and withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea as soon as possible.

Asked to comment on Vietnam's decision to withdraw 20,000 troops from Kampuchea, the spokesman said at the weekly news briefing this afternoon that "we hope Vietnam will no longer play the trick of rotating troops in essence and withdrawing them in name."

#### Japanese Diet Resolution Praised

OW161138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT  
16 Sep 87

["China's Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Resolution of Japanese House of Representatives"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—China appreciates the adoption of the resolution on the 15th anniversary of the normalization of relations between China and Japan, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here this afternoon.

The spokesman made the remarks when asked to comment on the resolution, adopted by the Japanese House of Representatives on the 15th anniversary of the normalization of relations between Japan and China, calling on the Japanese Government to make further efforts for the development of Sino-Japanese friendship.

The spokesman said, China appreciates the efforts made by the Japanese Diet to promote the friendship between the two peoples.

He noted that there is of course, still a lot to be done for the actual implementation of this resolution. "It is our hope that the Japanese friends of all circles working for Sino-Japanese friendship will continue to make efforts in a down-to-earth manner for a healthy and smooth development of the relations between the two countries," he said.

#### Torture Allegations Denied

OW161144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1131 GMT  
16 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry criticised Amnesty International today as observing China through colored spectacles for its recent report on "torture and ill-treatment" in China.

Speaking at a press briefing here this afternoon, the spokesman said that in its recent report, Amnesty International made accusations against China by quoting certain unlawful incidents exposed by the Chinese press.

"This is entirely a futile attempt. The Chinese Government always opposes the use of torture, and inquisition by torture, corporal punishment and ill-treatment are strictly banned. All this is explicitly provided for in China's Constitution and relevant laws, and any violators are to be brought to justice," he added.

China's very purpose in exposing and criticizing those unlawful incidents is to resolutely defend and strictly implement the provisions of the law against torture, the spokesman said.

## Soviet Union

### Soviet Envoy Awards PRC Scholar

OW160347 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT  
15 Sept 87

[Text] In the afternoon of September 15, Soviet Ambassador to China Troyanovskiy presented the International Association of Russian Language and Literature Teachers highest award—the Order of Pushkin—to Professor Wang Fuxiang. The award was given to Wang, president of the Beijing Foreign Language Institute, for his contributions to the teaching of the Russian language.

## Northeast Asia

### Article Hails DPRK Founding Anniversary

SK151256 Beijing International Service in Korean  
1100 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Special article by Beijing radio editorial department on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK: "The Heroic People and the Proud Course"]

[Text] Today is the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, our intimate ally. The Chinese people, with fraternal friendly sentiments, extend their most warm congratulations to the heroic Korean people.

The founding of the DPRK opened a new era in the history of the Korean nation during which the people became the masters of the country.

Over the past 39 years, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] headed by President Kim Il-sung, the Korean people have built poor and backward Korea into a prosperous and strong socialist nation. They have attained great success in all sectors of the socialist revolution and construction after upholding the correct policy stressing independence in politics, self-reliance in economy, and national self-defense. The Chinese people heartily rejoice over the Korean people's success as their own.

The DPRK has strengthened cooperation with and exchanged visits to all friendly countries, consistently implementing the foreign policy for independence,



peace, and friendship. Over the past few years, the DPRK has been increasingly active in the international arena, and its international position has been enhanced with each passing day.

After victoriously fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan, the Korean people are now vigorously struggling to realize the grand goal of the Third 7-Year Plan. This year is the first year for realizing this goal. The Chinese people heartily wish the fraternal Korean people constant new success.

Over the past several years, the DPRK has made constant efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and put forward a series of reasonable assertions and proposals. On last July 23 the DPRK advanced a new proposal designed to largely reduce and withdraw armed troops in a step-by-step manner among North and South Korea and the United States. In addition, it declared that the North Korean side would unilaterally demobilize 100,000 of its military troops by the end of this year. This is a concrete, realizable, and extremely significant new proposal advanced by the DPRK Government to ease tension on the Korean peninsula. At the same time, this proposal clearly shows that the WPK and the DPRK Government are making sincere efforts to prevent the recurrence of a war on the Korean peninsula. This new proposal is favorable to accelerating the reconciliation of the entire Korean nation and creating an atmosphere for peaceful reunification.

Simultaneously, the DPRK is playing a great role in defending peace in Asia and the world. Therefore, this proposal, which follows the trend of the times, is drawing worldwide attention and support.

In the future, the Chinese people, as they did in the past, will firmly support the just position of the DPRK and all its reasonable assertions—the position and assertions designed to realize the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. At the same time, they express their firm belief that it will not be long before the whole of Korea is unified and the entire 60 million people of the Korean nation make their living happily together.

The great Chinese-Korean friendship has overcome various types of stern trials. Ceaselessly strengthening and developing such a friendship established by blood is a constant desire of the Chinese people. The official goodwill visit to our country last May by President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, was another important contribution to intensifying the friendship and unity between the two countries and two peoples. This successful visit has enhanced the Chinese-Korean friendship to a new stage. The Chinese people have gladly watched the frequent exchange of visits made among the leaders of the two countries in recent years as if they were visits made among relatives. Moreover, they fully demonstrate the firm determination to make greater efforts to develop such friendship from generation to generation.

On the occasion of this significant day when the Korean people greet their national holiday, we heartily wish the heroic Korean brothers greater success along their road of socialist construction.

**Japan Opens Science-Technology Exhibit**  
*OW160125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0028 GMT*  
16 Sep 87

[Text] Shanghai, Sept 15 KYODO—The Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Japan opened Tuesday a Japanese science and technology exhibition pavilion in Shanghai, China.

It is the first facility of its kind to be established in Shanghai, association officials said.

The exhibition, aimed at introducing Japanese technology to researchers in the Huadong region in mid-eastern China, displays integrated control and monitor systems, panels introducing Japanese companies and various technical magazines, the officials said.

It is also offering trade consulting services and questionnaires are being handed out to obtain better knowledge of Chinese demand for technology, they said.

**LIAOWANG Article Views Sihanouk's Visit**  
*Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No. 36, 7 Sep 87 p 8*

[Article by Liu Jinghui (0491 2417 2037): "The Democratic Kampuchean Delegation's Visit to China"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Chinese Government, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, headed by Prince Sihanouk, chairman of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, and Khieu Samphan, vice chairman in charge of foreign affairs, paid a friendly and official visit to China from 29 August to 2 September. The delegation received a warm welcome in China, which reflects China's firm and resolute support for the anti-Vietnamese struggle in Cambodia.

Chinese party and government leaders Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Xiannian met with the Democratic Kampuchean delegation headed by Prince Sihanouk and held cordial and friendly talks. During the talks, the Chinese leaders reiterated China's consistent stand on resolutely supporting the Cambodian people in their struggle to resist Vietnamese aggression and save their nation. Chairman Deng Xiaoping said: By inviting the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to visit China, we mainly want to express our respect for Prince Sihanouk and our support for the CGDK. He continued: Although the Soviet Union and Vietnam have made some changes in their remarks on the Cambodian issue, Vietnam's strategy on establishing an Indochina federation has not changed, and the Soviet Union has not given up its support for Vietnam in invading Cambodia. Therefore, China will continue to resolutely support the tripartite coalition government and support the anti-Vietnamese struggle of the Cambodian people until

Cambodia wins final victory in striving for complete independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Deng Xiaoping said: After Cambodia is victorious, we will continue to stand for Cambodia not practicing socialism, and our consistent stand will not be changed, that is, we hope that Cambodia will be led by Prince Sihanouk. When the day comes, Sino-Cambodian relations will be restored to the situation of the 1950's. In the 1950's, when Prince Sihanouk was in power, both China and Cambodia were friendly countries and pursued the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. At a banquet in honor of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, President Li Xiannian pointed out in his speech that the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Cambodian people in their struggle to resist Vietnamese aggression and save the country and firmly support the efforts by the CGDK, headed by Prince Sihanouk, to fairly and reasonably solve the Cambodian issue. When meeting with the Democratic Kampuchean delegation, President Li Xiannian said that the Chinese Government and people not only support the just struggle of the Cambodian people at present, but will continue to support the Cambodian government led by Prince Sihanouk in the future when the Cambodian people achieve victory. Prince Sihanouk expressed his thanks to China for its effective support of the Cambodian people's struggle to resist Vietnamese aggression and save the country; He said: The CGDK and people will continue to carry out the anti-Vietnamese struggle until their motherland regains independence.

In speaking about the anti-Vietnamese struggle in Cambodia, Zhao Ziyang said: The Cambodian battlefield, world opinion, and the difficulties in Vietnam show that the situation of the Cambodian people's anti-Vietnamese struggle is very good. This is also the result of the CGDK's achievement, under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, in maintaining unity to resist Vietnamese aggression. Prince Sihanouk said: The Cambodian people are now continuing their struggle against Vietnam, and the situation is developing in a direction that is favorable to the Cambodian people. He continued: The sacred and common purpose of the three parties of the CGDK is to continue to carry out the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until Vietnam agrees to settle the Cambodian issue by peaceful and political means. The three parties will continue to cooperate with one another in the coalition government. During the talks, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan laid: The Vietnamese aggressors have encountered great difficulties in Cambodia, but they still want to occupy this country. The three parties of the coalition government must strengthen their pressure on Vietnam so as to force it to accept relevant UN resolutions and the eight-point proposal of the CGDK on solving the Cambodian issue and so that talks can be held on this basis. Zhao Ziyang expressed appreciation for the resolution of the three parties of the coalition government in uniting to resist Vietnamese aggression.

Speaking on the political settlement of the Cambodian issue, Li Xiannian said: The Chinese Government is in favor of political settlement of the Cambodian issue and

resolutely supports the eight-point proposal on political settlement of the Cambodian issue that was put forth by the CGDK. Li Xiannian emphasized that the key to political settlement of the Cambodian issue is the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. If the Vietnamese troops continue to stay in Cambodia, the Cambodian people will certainly persist in the struggle against Vietnam. On the question of political settlement of the Cambodian issue, Vietnam, being an aggressor, has no right to list various prerequisites. In talking about this question, Zhao Ziyang said: China has been paying attention and attaching great importance to the efforts that Prince Sihanouk and the ASEAN countries and other relevant countries have made. We respect the ideas of Prince Sihanouk and hope that the Cambodian issue can be fairly and reasonably resolved as early as possible and by political means. Zhao Ziyang said: Both Vietnam and the Soviet Union have said something new, but they have evaded the question of complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. As long as Vietnam has not withdrawn its troops from Cambodia, the so-called national reconciliation is but an attempt to establish a government based on the puppet regime. This is, in reality, an attempt to make the international community legally recognize the Vietnamese aggression of Cambodia. Zhao Ziyang said: We hold that the eight-point proposal put forward by the CGDK is entirely reasonable. It can be taken as the basis for political settlement of the Cambodian issue. The proposal is receiving more and more support from the international community. Any fair and reasonable political settlement of the Cambodian issue is dependent on the complete withdrawal of Vietnam's troops from Cambodia. During the talks, Prince Sihanouk said: In the future, after Vietnam has withdrawn its troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian government will be determined by the people, without any foreign interference and through free and general elections, which will build Cambodia into an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country.

The visit of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation will further strengthen Sino-Cambodian friendship and cooperation and will produce a positive effect on the early settlement of the Cambodian issue.

### **Southeast Asia & Pacific**

#### **RENMIN RIBAO Criticizes Phnom Penh Official**

*HK160801 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
15 Sep 87 p 6*

["Jottings" by Tong Chang (6639 2490): "The Tune Sung by a Lackey"]

[Text] Recently, the performance of Kong Korm, the "foreign minister" of the Phnom Penh puppet regime, at a press conference in Moscow was very interesting. He described the 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia as the "real obstacle to the aggressive actions planned by some external forces," and claimed that these unjust



troops "never hindered the independent and peaceful development of Cambodia." Phnom Penh feared that even this was not enough, and he added that Vietnam had "suffered untold sacrifice and losses" "in order to assist Cambodia." Kong Korm certainly shed grateful tears for all this.

All people know what the Phnom Penh regime is. It is no wonder Kong Korm uttered such servile remarks. If he did not say these kinds of things, how could he become "foreign minister"? However, people cannot understand how, if he was speaking against his conscience, he could face his people at home. People may also ask him: What right do you have to speak about Cambodia's "independence"? Can you be bold enough to act and speak "independently" without looking at the expression of your Vietnamese master?

While Kong Korm was praising his master, he unwittingly revealed some truths. That is, in its aggression against Cambodia, Vietnam did suffer "untold" casualties and losses. The aggressors have only themselves to blame for this. If Vietnam does not stop its aggressive actions, its "sacrifice and losses" will certainly be "immeasurable."

### Near East & South Asia

#### Nepalese King Discusses Bilateral Relations

##### King Praises Relations

OW131757 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT  
13 Sep 87

[Text] Katmandu, September 13 (XINHUA)—Nepal's King Birendra said relations with China have set an example of peaceful coexistence between two neighbours so unequal in size, population and resources.

The king made the remarks in an interview with Chinese correspondents in the capital Katmandu on the eve of his official visit to China.

The Nepalese people have all along enjoyed the friendship and profound goodwill of the Chinese people, the king said.

"I have regard for the leaders and people of China and my periodic visit to your country have enabled us to develop closer ties between our two countries," King Birendra added.

He said that he has the confidence that the existing good relationship "will be further strengthened" to the mutual benefit of Nepal and China.

Referring to the significance of his proposal to declare Nepal a zone of peace, King Birendra said, "we have no doubt that our proposal will advance the cause of peace, stability and development and promote amity and cooperation in the region which in turn will contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in the world."

The proposal has been supported by 85 countries, he noted.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) will hold its third summit meeting in Katmandu in November, and Nepal's king will be the SAARC's chairman. King Birendra said that several areas have been identified for cooperation and he has seen nothing standing in the way of the forum achieving success "given the political will".

"We are meeting with an open mind and a genuine desire to bring about improvement in the quality of lives of our people," he said.

During the interview, the king outlined Nepal's plan to fulfill the basic needs of the people by the end of the century. This is a challenging task but his government has designed fixed policies and programs to realise the objective, he said.

##### Li Xiannian Fetes King

OW151601 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT  
15 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Li Xiannian reaffirmed here today that it is the cornerstone of China's foreign policy to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation with the Third World countries including Nepal.

Li made these remarks at a banquet here this evening given by him in honor of visiting Nepalese King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya.

He said China will steadfastly further develop friendly and good-neighbourly relations with all countries in South Asia and sincerely hopes that all South Asian countries live in amity, treat each other as equals, strengthen cooperation and promote peace and development in this region.

The president said pursuing a foreign policy of peace, independence and non-alignment, the government of Nepal has supported the just struggle of the peoples of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and other countries, opposed all forms of foreign interference and worked to promote South Asian regional cooperation, thus winning acclaim of the international community.

He said King Birendra's proposal on declaring Nepal as a zone of peace has received positive response from the majority of countries in the world.

The Chinese Government and people will, as always, resolutely support the king's reasonable proposal and the just cause of the Nepalese Government and people in safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty, he added.

In his speech, Birendra noted that the Sino-Nepalese relationship has been developing steadily into an enduring friendship generating goodwill, understanding and most important of all, a spirit of cooperation.

"For this exemplary friendship," he said, "we owe to the leaders of our nations a truly respectful tribute for showing not only a courage of conviction but also statesmanship of a high order."

The king said: "In the three decades of friendly relations between Nepal and China, we have seen many changes around the world between friends, rivals and competing powers.

"But Nepal and China have stuck to their friendship without doubt or misgiving. Indeed, Nepal's friendship with China, as with all her neighbours, has been consistently steady, stable and firm," he added.

The king said Nepal has always expressed her gratitude for the cooperation China has extended over the years. She is no less grateful for the willing support extended to declare Nepal a zone of peace.

In short, he said, Nepal-China relations based as they are on the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence have begun to bear fruits in the forms of trust, goodwill, understanding and a genuine desire to cooperate with each other for mutual benefit.

Present on the occasion were Li Xiannian's wife Lin Jiamei, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Zhou Peiyuan and Zhao Puchu, and King Birendra's party.

This afternoon Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian held talks with his Nepalese counterpart Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya.

The two sides discussed the concrete cooperative projects between China and Nepal in economic and cultural fields and exchanged views on some major international issues of East-West relations, nuclear disarmament and regional conflicts.

They agreed that the two countries will continue their efforts to strengthen cooperation in international affairs.

#### **Deng Reaffirms Ties**

OW160950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0926 GMT  
16 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—Senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said here today that Sino-Nepalese friendship, which is not ordinary, is of great value to both countries.

"We understand and trust each other, and have no differences in our assessment of and views on international affairs. We are good friends indeed," he added.

Deng, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, made these remarks at a meeting with visiting Nepalese King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya here today.

Recalling his visit to Nepal in 1978, Deng once again thanked the king and queen for the warm reception accorded him at that time.

He noted that China and Nepal have forged a profound friendship since the two countries established diplomatic relations more than 30 years ago.

"China and Nepal are friends, so are the leaders of the two countries," Deng added.

He briefed the distinguished Nepalese guests on China's long-term plans and targets for its modernization drive.

He maintained that China has to take its own road to modernization in light of its own conditions and stick to its current policies and guidelines.

He expressed the belief that China can achieve its goal, adding China will remain a member of the Third World even when it reaches the level of moderately developed countries.

Speaking of the coming 13th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, Deng said that China will continue its reforms and efforts to open the country to the outside world.

"Our practice in the past eight years has shown that our policies are correct. we should persist in our efforts to open our country wider to the rest of the world and carry into depth the ongoing reforms," he said.

He said that China has put on its agenda the reform of its political structure. The projected political restructuring covers many areas including the rejuvenation of China's leadership, which is an important aspect.

King Birendra said that he was very pleased to visit China again, expressing the belief that his visit will help promote Nepal-China friendship.

Remarking on construction activities in the Chinese capital, the king said that China will surely succeed in accomplishing its modernization program.

#### **RENMIN RIBAO on Latest Talks on Afghanistan**

HK151600 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
15 Sep 87 p 6

[Commentary by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Shi Zongxing (0670 1350 2502): "For the Mere Purpose of Propaganda"]

[Text] Islamabad—The latest round of the Geneva indirect talks, which was held hastily in accordance with the demands of the Kabul regime, ended on 10 September. The results of the talks were disappointing. Pakistan, the private representative of the UN secretary general, and the international community all expressed regret at the position held by the Soviet Union and the Kabul regime



in the talks. This time, the Soviet Union and the Kabul regime were first to anxiously call for the resumption of the talks, but they did not put forth any substantial proposals at the meeting. Because of this, Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan sharply pointed out after the talks: "This was nothing but another propaganda trick played by the Soviet Union and the Kabul regime in advance of the UN General Assembly this year."

The Kabul regime suddenly called for the holding of the indirect talks in late August, and proposed that the talks be opened on 3 September. Pakistan agreed to hold a meeting, but it felt that there was insufficient time and that it could not make the necessary preparations. Finally, the meeting was held on 7 September. The sudden demand of the Kabul regime for the resumption of the talks caused much conjecture among the international media. People hoped that the Soviet Union and Kabul would put forth some meaningful proposals at the meeting, so as to reach an agreement on a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. However, people did not see any satisfactory results. Although the talks were prolonged for a day, the Soviet Union and Kabul merely agreed to shorten the period for the withdrawal of forces from 18 months to 16 months; this was rejected by Pakistan. The representatives of the Pakistani Government clearly pointed out that the "new proposal," which merely shortened the period for the withdrawal of forces by 2 months, was "completely unrealistic and not worthy of consideration." Pakistan held that if the Soviet Union was sincere regarding withdrawing troops from Afghanistan, it would take at most 7 to 8 months to complete the move.

The latest talks failed to break the deadlock, and the obstacles remained on the side of the Soviet Union and Kabul. It seemed that their purpose in resuming the talks was not to solve any problem with sincerity, and that they were merely trying to achieve some propaganda results. Stated more clearly, they were just trying to demonstrate their "flexibility" before the opening of the 42d UN General Assembly in order to gain sympathy from the international community and to extricate themselves from the position of being condemned in the UN general debate on the Afghan issue. Opinion here holds that this was a major step taken by the Soviet Union and the Kabul regime in their new peace offensive.

The other step in the offensive is to carry out intensive diplomatic activities. Reportedly, with the support of the Soviet Union, the Kabul regime has sent many special envoys to dozens of countries in an attempt to persuade these countries to recognize the legality of the Kabul regime. Some diplomats here say that the immediate aim of the diplomatic activities is to reduce the number of votes for the resolution on the Afghan issue by persuading these countries to change their position.

People doubt whether the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the Kabul regime will achieve any result. They have not only failed to win sympathy from the international community, but have enabled people to see

more clearly the fact that the Soviet Union has not changed its basic position. Although the Soviet leaders have uttered many nice words, Moscow in fact does not intend to withdraw its army of aggression from Afghanistan in the near future, and still has no sincerity regarding settling the issue. The step taken by Moscow and Kabul has only achieved negative results.

#### Ni Zhifu Meets Sri Lankan Delegation

OW151120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT  
15 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here this afternoon a trade union delegation from Sri Lanka.

The delegation was led by M. G. Mendis, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka and president of the Ceylon Federation of Trade Unions.

#### Sub-Saharan Africa

#### PRC Applauds New Ethiopian Government

##### Li Xiannian Sends Praise

OW121020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1012 GMT  
12 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)—China's President Li Xiannian today congratulated Ethiopia's leader Mengistu Haile-Mariam on being elected as president of Ethiopia Thursday.

In a message to Mengistu, Li said China's government and people wished the new republic (of Ethiopia) healthy growth and prosperity.

"I am convinced that, through our joint efforts, the friendship and cooperation between China and Ethiopia will surely grow in strength with each passing day," said Li.

China's Premier Zhao Ziyang also sent a message today to his Ethiopian counterpart Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, congratulating him on his appointment.

Mengistu was elected president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia at the first session of the Ethiopian National Assembly, in the capital Addis Ababa.

The new president, 51, has headed a provisional military administrative council of the northeast African country since 1977.

##### Wu Wenying Heads Visit

OW120314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0020 GMT  
12 Sep 87

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 11 (XINHUA)—Head of a Chinese Government delegation Wu Wenying greeted the Ethiopian National Assembly here today on

the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Chairman of the ruling Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam was elected president of the People's Democratic Republic in a secret ballot at the National Assembly yesterday. Afterwards leading members of state organs were also elected at the assembly.

In her address to the national assembly, Chinese Minister of Textile Industry Wu Wenying said the Chinese Government delegation feels greatly pleased to attend the celebrations marking the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and share this festive joy together with the fraternal Ethiopian people.

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people she extended high respects and warm congratulations to President Mengistu and the Ethiopian Government and people.

Minister Wu noted: "The Chinese people have always shown admiration for the fraternal Ethiopian people's indomitable, tireless and militant spirit, supported Ethiopian people's cause of revolution and construction and heartily rejoiced over every achievement they have made."

She said: "We are convinced that the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will surely win new victories one after another on their road of development."

She noted that "relations between China and Ethiopia date back to ancient times. Peoples of our two countries have forged sincere friendship during the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. It is completely in keeping with the vital interests and common desire of the two peoples to constantly consolidate and strengthen this traditional friendship and further develop friendly cooperation between the two countries."

She stressed that China is confident that through the joint efforts of the two sides, friendly relations and cooperation between China and Ethiopia based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence will surely make new progress.

Her address drew repeated warm applause from members of the National Assembly and other participants of the session.

On behalf of the Chinese Government delegation Minister Wu presented a gift of Chinese cloisonne enamel to President Mengistu.

#### **President Meets Minister Wu**

*OW141220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT  
14 Sep 87*

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 14 (XINHUA)—President Mengistu Haile-Mariam said here today Ethiopia attaches great importance to developing relations with China.

Mr. Mengistu made this statement when he received Wu Wenying, Chinese minister of textile industry and head of the Chinese Government delegation which attended the founding celebrations of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The president said he agreed that relations between China and Ethiopia date back to ancient times.

Wu Wenying conveyed the best regards of the Chinese leaders to newly-elected President of the Republic Mengistu and delivered a message from Chinese President Li Xiannian to him.

Thanking the Chinese leaders for their regards, Mengistu said that relations in various fields between Ethiopia and China would be further strengthened and developed.

Minister Wu expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would have a new chapter ahead.

Gu Jiapi, Chinese ambassador to Ethiopia, and other members of the Chinese Government delegation were present on the occasion.

#### **Gambian Parliamentary Delegation Visits**

##### **Feted by NPC Committee**

*OW141336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT  
14 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—The National People's Congress Standing Committee gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a Gambian parliamentary delegation led by Speaker Momodou Baboucarr N'Jie of the House of Representatives.

In his toast, Chu Tunan, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, spoke highly of the achievements Gambia has gained in its economic construction and international affairs.

He said it is a component part of China's independent foreign policy of peace to constantly strengthen its unity and cooperation with the Third World including African countries.

China desires to continuously develop its friendly relations and cooperation with Gambia and other African countries, he added.

Both Chu and N'Jie shared their view that the delegation's visit will make important contributions to the further growth of bilateral relations.

N'Jie said Gambia and China belong to the Third World. For many years the Gambian people are greatly concerned about what has taken place in China.

President Dawda Kairaba Jawara's official visits to China respectively in 1975 and 1987 were of great importance to the development of bilateral relations, he added.

The Gambian visitors arrived here today at the invitation of the NPC Standing Committee.

**Chu Tunan Holds Talks**

*OW150940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—Chu Tunan, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, held talks with a Gambian parliamentary delegation, led by Speaker Momodou Babou-carr N'Jie of the House of Representatives, here this morning.

They briefed each other on the work of parliaments of their respective countries and exchanged views on issues of mutual concern.

**Xi Zhongxun Meets, Fetes Malian Visitors**

*OW141234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and feted here today Daouda Diallo, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, and his wife.

Diallo is also the head of a group from the Malian People's Democratic Union vacationing in China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party.

**Construction Group Builds Highway in Uganda**

*OW141929 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0709 GMT 31 Aug 9*

[Summary] Kampala, 31 Aug (XINHUA)—A road construction group of China's Sichuan International Technical and Economic Cooperation Company today began to help Uganda construct a highway network totalling 1,281 kilometers in length. A work initiation ceremony was held today in a town 15 kilometers north of Kampala. Chinese Ambassador to Uganda Jin Boxiong spoke at the ceremony, praising Uganda for working hard to restore the country's economy. The Sichuan International Technical and Economic Cooperation Company was registered in Uganda in 1984, and the agreement on the highway construction was signed in April of this year.

**Joint Railway Project in Botswana Completed**

*OW160038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0031 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Gaborone, September 15 (XINHUA)—The Chinese-aided railway line renewal project in Botswana was handed over to the Botswanan Government today.

Under a protocol signed between the two countries in 1982, the Chinese Government has helped Botswana renew the 120-kilometre railway line from Botswana's capital Gaborone to its border with South Africa.

All works along the line, having been inspected and accepted by Chinese and Botswanan experts, fully meet the specifications. The Botswanan Government expressed satisfaction with the project.

At the request of Botswana, China has also agreed to help the country renew another section of about 85-kilometer railway line from Botswana's northern town, Francistown, up to the border with Zimbabwe. The project is scheduled to start this month.

**West Europe**

**Huang Hua Receives FRG Judicial Official**

*OW151657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, today met Dr. Wolfgang Zeidler, president of the Federal Constitutional Court from the Federal Republic of Germany, and his wife and their party.

Zou Yu, minister of justice, was present on the occasion.

This evening, Ren Jianxin, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court, met and feted Zeidler and his party on behalf of President Zheng Tianxiang who was not in Beijing.

Ren said the 14th world law meeting is scheduled to be held in Beijing in 1989.

The Chinese side is willing to engage in friendly cooperation for the preparatory work on the meeting with Zeidler and lawyers from the Federal Republic of Germany, he added.

**Beijing, Koln To Become Sister Cities**

*OW131220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 13 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—Chinese capital Beijing and the city of Koln of the Federal Republic of Germany are going to become friendship cities at a ceremony to be held tomorrow.

Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu extended congratulations on the event when he met a group of visitors from Koln led by Mayor Norbert Burger here this evening.

The visitors are here as guests of the government of Beijing municipality.

**Wang Meng Awarded Literary Prize in Italy**

*OW120627 Beijing XINHUA in English 0600 GMT 12 Sep 87*

[Text] Rome, September 11 (XINHUA)—Wang Meng, a celebrated Chinese writer, today received the 1987 special reward of Italy's Mondello International Literary Prize in Palermo, capital of Sicilia region.



Wang, 53, who is also Chinese cultural minister, attended this evening the prize giving ceremony hosted by Italian Cultural Minister Carlo Vizzini, Mayor Leoluca Orlando of Palermo, and Chairman Francesco Lentini of the prize committee.

The prize is one of the most important literary prizes in Italy with its special reward designed to honor foreign writers for their outstanding works.

Wang is the second among Chinese writers who have ever won Italy's literary prizes. The first one is Ba Jin, who won a Dante Literary Prize in 1982.

**CPC Delegation Departs for Visit to Italy**  
*OW142106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT  
14 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) — A Chinese Communist Party delegation headed by Sun Qi, deputy party secretary of Liaoning Province left here this evening for Italy to attend the closing ceremony of the II Festival dell'Unita for 1987 at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party.

**Liang Buting Receives French Delegation**  
*SK142350 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Sep 87*

[Text] On the morning of 13 September, Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee, received at the Nanjiao Guesthouse a delegation from the French region of Bretagne, headed by (Bueruo), president of the Bretagne Regional Council, to welcome the French guests.

Liang Buting visited the French region of Bretagne 3 years ago as governor and signed an agreement on establishing friendly ties between the province and the region.

During the reception, host and guest both reviewed the friendly contacts and economic cooperation over the past 3 years. Liang Buting also delivered a speech in which he stated: Our province and the French region have many things in common in economic structure and geographical environment and also have broad prospects in cooperation. He was firmly convinced that the visit by the regional delegation will play a crucial role in further developing friendship and cooperation between the province and the region. President (Bueruo) was happy about the reception given by Comrade Liang Buting and also delivered a speech in which he stated: We will never forget your contributions to establishing the friendship between our region and the province, and he pledged to make efforts to further develop that friendship.

That evening, both sides signed a memorandum amid a very friendly atmosphere on further developing economic and technical cooperation between the province and the region. Acting Governor Jiang Chunyun and president of the French Regional Council signed the

memorandum in which both sides unanimously hold that the development of economic and technical cooperation between the province and the region is healthy and effective. They both hope that the development of cooperation will broaden in the future and that they can push economic and technological cooperation between the province and the region into a new stage.

**Sino-French Transport Seminar Opens in Beijing**  
*OW141056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT  
14 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA)—A Sino-French seminar on urban and suburban transport opened in the Chinese capital today.

During the two-day seminar, a dozen French experts will speak to their Chinese colleagues on French experiences in urban traffic control and rail transport.

The seminar is sponsored by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the Beijing Institute of Traffic Engineering and the French Association for Cooperation in Industrial Technology and Economy.

China and France are now working on several cooperation projects in rail transport and traffic control.

Chinese and French experts have now completed a survey of road traffic conditions in southern Beijing to establish a model comprehensive traffic control system in that part of the city.

At the same time, the Beijing Subway Company and a French Firm are working on a feasibility study of the first-phase transformation of the Beijing underground railway.

**Vice Chairman Meets Luxembourg Delegation**  
*OW121352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1339 GMT  
12 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)—Chu Tunan, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, met a delegation of public figures from Luxembourg here tonight.

The delegation is led by Adolphe Franck, president of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association.

After the meeting, Zhang Wenjin, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, gave a banquet in honor of the delegation. Vice Chairman Chu was also present.

**Economic Relations With Greece To Expand**  
*OW151841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1730 GMT  
15 Sep 87*

[Text] Athens, September 15 (XINHUA)—China and Greece have agreed to consider broadening their industrial, agricultural and technological ties, the Greek Economic Ministry said today.



The ministry said Greek National Economy Undersecretary Yannis Papantoniou and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhou Nan examined the development of economic relations between the two countries that resulted from meetings of high-ranking officials in Beijing and Athens earlier this year.

Papantoniou referred to his country's "significant competitive advantage" in light industry, agro-chemical products and agricultural machinery and proposed that the two countries establish joint ventures in Greece with sales to China and other countries, according to the Economic Ministry announcement.

A team of Chinese agricultural and industrial experts is expected to visit Greece to discuss the common interests, the ministry added.

Zhou Nan arrived here last Saturday for a six-day visit, the last leg of his five-nation European tour which has taken him to Finland, Norway, Spain and Malta.

Yesterday, the Chinese deputy vice foreign minister met his Greek counterpart, Yannis Capsis, and discussed political, economic and cultural relations.

They also discussed major international issues, particularly disarmament and events in the Middle East and eastern Mediterranean, well-informed sources said.

#### **Danish Queen Mother Visits PRC**

##### **Arrives in Beijing**

*OW131202 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0930 GMT 10 Sep 87*

[Text] Her Majesty Ingrid, queen mother of Denmark, arrived in Beijing by plane today at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

##### **Travels to Regions**

*OW151232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT  
15 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing September 15 (XINHUA)—Danish Queen Mother Ingrid left here today for a tour of other parts of China.

Queen Mother Ingrid and her relatives arrived here September 10 for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They were honored the next day at a banquet hosted by Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

During their stay here, the queen mother and her party visited Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, former residence of Madame Soong Ching Ling and the Beijing Children's Hospital.

#### **East Europe**

##### **Commentary on Honecker Visit to FRG**

*OW121006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT  
12 Sep 87*

["Commentary: A Triumph of Reason and Patience (by Xia Zhimian)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, September 11 (XINHUA)—Democratic German leader Erich Honecker's visit to Bonn is hailed as a "historic event," which opens a new page in the relations between the two countries.

Most impressive in the past five days of Honecker's visit are no other than the reason, down-to-earth spirit and patience the two Germans showed in advancing their good-neighborliness. Their action of seeking peace and cooperation despite their differences in ideology and bloc affiliation has injected a new element into world politics and represents a new enlightenment to the world.

The two Germans were born in the ruins of World War II, one of them was then occupied by the Soviet Union and the other by France, Britain and the United States. In addition to the differences in ideology and social and economic systems, the superpower rivalry in Europe had led to acute tension between the two countries from the very beginning. The automatic shooting devices, the mine belt and the Berlin Wall erected later along the border were a result as well as a proof of the rivalry.

The two Germans and the Berlin issue had remained a powder keg in Europe until the early 60s. The border between the two countries had been the frontier of the "Cold War" and the focus of superpower confrontation. The Berlin crises in 1948 and 1958 once pushed Europe to the brink of a new war.

Nevertheless, the two Germans chose to develop good-neighborly cooperative relations after reasonably assessing the situation. The leaders of both countries realized that there would be no winners or losers in a nuclear war and that they should pursue a sensible and realistic policy.

They agreed that the fundamental differences between their countries should not prevent them from cooperating with each other. And they vowed to focus on things that can be accomplished at the moment in developing their relations instead of stressing their differences and insoluble questions. This, to some extent, is a summary of the Germans' past experiences.

In any case, the two Germans share a common history, a common tradition and a common culture. Many people have their family members, their relatives and friends on the other side of the border and emotionally they need to associate and communicate with each other. Getting bogged down in the mire of bloc politics and isolated from each other is by no means to the benefit of the German people on the two sides of the Elbe. Only by discarding prejudice and joining hands can the two Germans alleviate the anguish of their people caused by the split of Europe.

In 1983 and 1984 when the Soviet Union and the United States pitched their quarrel on intermediate-range missiles and lowered the temperature in their relations, Bonn and Berlin concluded two agreements on huge loans. This was a vivid illustration of the new consciousness of the German people.

Relations between the two Germanys have developed steadily in their persistent and patient pursuit of peace and cooperation, with the automatic shooting devices dismantled and mines cleared on their border. Nearly 10 million visitors from the two countries are permitted to cross the border each year and the volume of trade has increased 20 times over the years. Dozens of cooperative accords of various kinds have been signed and contacts between politicians of the two sides have increased. Honecker's visit marks the maturing of the two countries' relations.

But the two Germanys are fully aware that to advance their good-neighborly relations is a very difficult task, which calls for courage and determination. On the one hand, they should remove prejudices and existing restrictions. For example, Bonn received Honecker with the honors normally accorded to a foreign head of state. It required strong determination for Bonn to do so as Federal Germany officially did not recognize Democratic Germany as a sovereign country, let alone a foreign state.

On the other hand, the rapport between the two Germanys seemed to have aroused the vigilance of neighboring European countries which bear a clear memory of the two world wars and caused worry among the leaders of the two military blocs. Just as pointed out by a newspaper here, the Bonn meeting between Honecker and Kohl has been looked upon with suspicion from both East and West.

In the world today, it is not rare that two countries confront and quarrel with each other and even fight against each other because of differences in ideology, religion and race. It is hoped that the German approach in seeking common ground and good-neighborly cooperation while reserving their differences will be followed by many others and reason will prevail in dealing with affairs between countries.

**Bulgarian Economic Reform Reviewed**  
*HK140135 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
9 Sep 87 p 7

[Article by Zhou Meisheng (0719 2734 3932): "Separating Ownership from the Power of Operation—A Major Step in Bulgaria's Economic Reform"]

[Text] Not long ago, the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and the Bulgarian National Assembly separately [as published] decided to empower labor collectives to handle and manage socialist property (that is, the means of production belonging to the enterprises owned by the whole people). This is another major step in Bulgaria's economic reform. What is special about it is that Bulgaria is now trying to put into practice the theoretical view that ownership can be separate from the power of operation by acknowledging, through documents and decrees, labor collectives' power to handle and manage socialist property.

Since 1970, Bulgarian theorists have been extensively studying economic reform theories, with special emphasis on such questions as "whether state-owned enterprises can become relatively independent commodity producers" and "whether the ownership of the means of production in the hands of enterprises owned by the whole people can be separate from the power to operate and manage them," and have presented some new theoretical views. In October 1981, Comrade T. Zhivkov suggested that ownership should be separate from the power of operation. He has since reiterated and elaborated on this view. He emphatically pointed out: "This is a major way to perfect socialist relations, and, in particular, production relations, which are based on various objective laws. It is also a major way to strengthen socialist democracy and establish new political relations on the basis of the principle of self-government." Practice has shown that the separation of ownership from the power of operation can ensure that ownership will remain socialist in nature and give independent power of operation and management to labor collectives. In addition, it also can help us arouse the enterprises' and workers' enthusiasm for work, improve economic results quickly, boost the vitality of enterprises, and more satisfactorily demonstrate the superiority of socialism.

Bulgaria has adopted a series of measures to implement the principle of separating ownership from the power of operation. For example, it now enforces a new labor law, has put into effect "regulations on economic activities," has established labor collective self-government organs, and has thoroughly reformed the state administrative organs. Their initial practical experience tells them that to correctly implement the principle of separating ownership from the power of operation, it is first necessary to pay special attention to the following things: It is necessary to clearly define the state's and the enterprises' responsibilities and the limits of their power and to properly handle the contradictions between owners and operators. Bulgaria allows labor collectives to manage the state's property by signing contracts with them. The rights, duties, and obligations of the owner of this property (that is, the state) and of its operators (that is, labor collectives) are specified in the contracts. The duty of the state and its organs is to make sure that they will strategically exercise planned leadership over socioeconomic development, uphold the interests of the whole people, respect the rights of the self-governing economic organizations, mercilessly struggle against those leaders who abuse their power, and create conditions for the socialist competition between labor collectives. On the other hand, the most important duty of labor collectives is to protect and very efficiently use the socialist property in their possession and to steadily accumulate socialist wealth. As operators, the enterprises are given decision-making power as far as production plans, management, and trade are concerned. In addition, they are also required to pay taxes and turn over profits to the state.

The state, as owner, and labor collectives, as operators, are interdependent and can check each other. Zhivkov



pointed out that: "In the future, party and state leaders will not be allowed to use their political power to meddle with economic affairs or to make the work of labor collectives difficult." However, "in the event that these self-governing organizations depart from their duty, the state will step in. It should resolutely frustrate all attempts to cater to those who only care about their unit's or collective's interests." He said: "One must not think that the line of demarcation between the state as an owner and labor collectives as operators is something absolute." One can foretell that as a result of unremitting practice and exploration, Bulgaria's system of separating ownership from operation will become still more perfect and will stimulate socioeconomic development.

**Hungarian Bankruptcy Law Draws Criticism**  
*OW151622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT  
15 Sep 87*

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (XINHUA)—Only two out of 212 Hungarian enterprises suffering heavy losses went bankrupt since a new law on bankruptcy was enacted last September.

A local newspaper predicted last year that the law would cause at least 100 poorly-managed businesses to go broke. However, recent press reports said that the facts now suggest that bankruptcy is not an effective way to reduce economic losses. According to the reports, many creditors of loss-suffering enterprises are reluctant to force their debtors into bankruptcy because they fear that their debts would never be repaid.

Creditors of just eight loss-suffering businesses asked for declarations of bankruptcy on them since the law went into effect. The government bailed out five of the eight. The creditors of one of the troubled firms, the Gabor Aron Machinery Plant, said that they would allow the company more time to repay its debts.

*World Economic Report*, an authoritative economics magazine in Hungary, called the bankruptcy law "an alien element" in the socialist planned economy. The magazine said that the economic environment of business would have to change if the law were to be enforced effectively.

**Ni Zhifu Meets Yugoslav Delegation**  
*OW131332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT  
13 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)—Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met and had a friendly talk with a delegation from the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, here this evening.

The delegation is composed of members of the presidium of the confederation Andjelko Vasic and Lojze Foortuna.

The meeting was followed by a dinner given by Ni.

**Polish Party Delegation Visits PRC**

**XINHUA Reports Meeting**  
*OW150932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT  
15 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—Hu Qili, member of both the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met here today with a delegation from the International Department of the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP], led by Janusz Lewandowski, deputy head of the department.

The Polish visitors are here as guests of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

**Delegation Plans**  
*LD151648 Warsaw PAP in English 1514 GMT  
15 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 15—A PUWP CC Foreign Department delegation led by deputy head Janusz Lewandowski visited China between Sept. 8-15 at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party CC.

During talks held at the department for international ties of the CPC CC the sides agreed upon a plan of cooperation between the Central Committees of the PUWP and the CPC for the period 1988-1989.

The delegation was today received by member of the Political Bureau, CPC CC Secretary Hu Qili. The talks were attended by representatives of the leadership of the Department for International Ties of the CPC CC.

During the visit to China the Polish delegation held talks at the CPC Committee of the Guangdong province and the Municipal committee of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

**Sichuan, Poland Sign Exchange Agreement**  
*OW110224 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0145 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep (XINHUA)—An agreement on goods exchange and trade between Poland and China's Sichuan Province was signed here today. This is the first time such an agreement has been signed between the province and Poland. The amount of goods to be exchanged is worth 40 million Swiss francs.

According to the agreement, Sichuan Province will supply Poland with tungsten trioxide, silicon iron, materials for the manufacture of color kinescopes, citric acid, hog bristles, tomato catsup, and black tea. In return the province will import color kinescopes, polyethylene sheets for farm use, steel products, plate glass, and textiles.

The agreement was concluded in Warsaw by the Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of China's Sichuan Province and the Polish Ministry of

Foreign Trade. A delegation of the Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, headed by its director, Jin Hongsheng, visited Poland from 26 August to 7 September.

Poland has concluded many trade agreements with China's provinces and cities. This is the ninth such agreement. The first agreement was concluded with Yunnan Province in August 1984. In the past 3 years Poland has concluded similar agreements with Heilongjiang, Hubei, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Henan, Beijing, and Shanghai. The volume of trade covered by the nine agreements exceeds 180 million Swiss francs. This form of trade has become an important supplement to trade covered by agreements concluded by the governments of the two countries.

### Latin America & Caribbean

#### Li Xiannian Meets Colombian Envoy

OW160936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT  
16 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Li Xiannian met with Ester Lozano de Rey, representative of Colombian President Virgilio Barco Vargas, here today.

The Colombian president would have come to China September 10 on a state visit but, because of his illness, he failed to come as scheduled.

During the meeting, Lozano conveyed Barco's deep regret for not being able to visit China due to his health conditions.

Li said, "we hope that President Barco will recover soon and it is understandable that because of illness he could not visit China as scheduled. We are looking forward to his visit after his recovery."

Lozano said Barco has an ardent hope to visit China.

Li said, "China and Colombia have friendly relations. We welcome President Barco to visit China at any time."

#### Ni Zhifu Meets Brazilian Trade Union Head

OW111204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT  
11 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)—Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here today Avelino Ganzer, general secretary of the United Workers' Center of Brazil.

The Brazilian guest is scheduled to leave here tomorrow.

#### Ji Pengfei Meets Mexican Tourism Secretary

OW112132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT  
11 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councilor Ji Pengfei met here today Antonio Enriquez Savignac, secretary of tourism of Mexico, and his party.

Since China and Mexico signed an agreement on tourism cooperation in 1978, tourism organizations of the two countries have increased their contacts and joined efforts in personnel training. More and more Mexican tourists have come to China to visit.

The Mexican guests arrived here Thursday at the invitation of Han Kehua, director general of China's National Tourism Administration.

#### China Zhi Gong Dang Group Visits Jamaica

OW110942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT  
11 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)—A delegation of the China Zhi Gong Dang (Party for Public Interest) led by Chairman Huang Dingchen left here for Jamaica today to attend the centennial celebrations of the establishment of Chee Kung Tong, Chinese Freemason Society there.

#### Chilean Company To Buy PRC-made Oil Tankers

OW140848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT  
14 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing (CEI) — The Chilean Oil Shipping Company Ltd has decided to order two 62,000 dwt Chinese oil tankers. The agreement for the purchase of the first tanker was signed in mid-June in Santiago.

The two sides have agreed to continue discussion on a contract for the transaction of the second Chinese oil tanker.

Two other Chilean companies have also shown interest to buy Chinese ships.



**Yang Shangkun's Military Power 'Stripped'**

HK160300 Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 152,  
16 Sep 87 p 3

[Article by Lu Keng: "Yang Shangkun Stripped of Military Power After Privately Transferring Army Units; Han Xu Indirectly Confirms Li Peng Will Be Made Premier"]

[Text] According to an important figure who recently arrived in New York from Beijing, Yang Shangkun, currently vice chairman and secretary general of the CPC Central Military Commission, has been dramatically stripped of military power amid the power struggle in the higher strata of the CPC. This is the latest and most unexpected news coming out of Beidaihe.

While the student movement on the mainland, which surged up in December 1986, was raging, Yang Shangkun, in his capacity of vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, ordered that several divisions be brought into Beijing in order to protect the security of the capital. Before giving this order, Yang only mentioned the matter to Marshal Nie Rongzhen, and even Deng Xiaoping only found out about it afterwards. This method of acting first and reporting afterwards aroused discontent among quite a number of military chiefs on the Central Military Commission. Zhao Ziyang, acting party general secretary and premier of the State Council, also said that this way of doing things was too dangerous, since if some careerist seized the chance, a palace coup would not be impossible. Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping was also unhappy about it.

Although Yang Shangkun's motive for this action was not bad, it had a very bad effect, and in particular, during the daggers-drawn period of the power struggle, moving troops was akin to moving fire, and could cause great confusion.

Amid the general chorus of criticism of Yang, Deng Xiaoping devised an ingenious scheme. That is, he allowed Yang Shangkun to visit the United States at a time when such a visit was least necessary, and while he was there, Deng naturally carried out an examination and stocktaking of his work in the Central Military Commission.

Later, on Army Day, a decision was agreed at the Beidaihe conference that Yang Shangkun should retire from the Central Military Commission after the 13th Party Congress. In making this move, they would on the one hand absorb the lesson of forcing Hu Yaobang's resignation at the beginning of the year and avoid disturbing people at home and abroad, and on the other they would arrange a civilian post for Yang. In view of the historical origin of Mao Zedong's simultaneous criticism by name during the Cultural Revolution of Peng, Luo, Lu, and Yang [Peng Zhen, Luo Ruiqing, Lu Dingyi, and Yang Shangkun], they would in the course of events allow Yang Shangkun to take over for Peng Zhen as chairman of the NPC Standing Committee or for Li Xiannian as president. Thus they would be killing two birds with one stone.

As for the question of to whom military power should be specifically handed over, Deng Xiaoping, after mulling over the whole issue, chose another trusted old comrade-in-arms—the old general Wang Zhen.

The upper strata of the CPC praised Deng Xiaoping's method of removing military power from Yang Shangkun as even more clever than that of Emperor Zhao Kuangying, who had military power turned over to him after regaling his generals with wine.

In our last issue we reported that the personnel reshuffle carried out at Beidaihe would finally be made known by Deng Xiaoping, but news of all kinds spreads like wildfire because the CPC tradition of secrecy was totally wrecked during the Cultural Revolution, and in particular because the offspring of senior cadres like to flaunt their knowledge of inside stories. At the same time, certain officials with inside knowledge have no alternative but to reveal a little in order to deal with foreign affairs. For instance, on 5 September, when the American-Chinese People's Friendship Association held its 11th annual meeting in New York, PRC Ambassador Han Xu said impulsively when answering questions put by American friends on reducing the age of the leadership after the 13th Party Congress: "I can guarantee with assurance that that the new premier chosen will be younger than Zhao Ziyang."

As a result, the Chinese and Americans attending the meeting very logically excluded the possibility of Wan Li being made premier (because Wan is 3 years older than Zhao). They also unanimously judged that it is now a certainty that Li Peng will become premier at the Seventh NPC next spring.

As for the scheme for the general secretary and the premier, after four rounds, the CPC has gone back to the original scheme, that is, Zhao Ziyang is to be made party general secretary and Li Peng premier. This is evidently the greatest compromise reached at Beidaihe by the reformists and conservative forces.

**Article on Relevance of Mao's Thought**

HK110739 Beijing LILUN YUEKAN in Chinese No 8,  
25 Aug 87 pp 20-22

[Article by Qiu Shi (4428 1395): "Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking and the Building of Socialism With Chinese Characteristics—Roundup on the National Party School Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking Symposium"]

[Text] To mark the 50th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's delivery of his speeches "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," and the 30th anniversary of the delivery and publication of his speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," the National Party School Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking Symposium was held in Kunming in mid-June 1987. The symposium centered around the special topic "Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics," and focused on the following issues in discussion:

**I. On the Historical Place of Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking and its Great Guiding Role in the Chinese Revolution and Construction [subhead]**

Unanimously, the participants of the symposium pointed out, Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking is the creative application and development of Marxist philosophy in China, a summing up of the basic experiences of the Chinese revolution and construction in a philosophical way, with the characteristics of the stand, viewpoints, and approach of the Chinese Communists. "On Practice" and "On Contradictions" are two important representative works in the treasure house of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, which have profoundly expounded and enriched the Marxist theory on cognition and dialectics, based on the rich historical experiences of the Chinese revolution. They laid down a solid theoretical basis for the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, gave full philosophical demonstrations by summing up the methodology in linking the universal truth of Marxism with the special practice of the Chinese revolution, and vigorously opposed dogmatism and empiricism. "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" is the representative work of the further development of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking in the socialist period. Based on the historical experiences of the international communist movement and the CPC's historical experiences, it proposed and expounded the doctrine of contradictions, the basic contradiction, and the two categories of contradictions of different natures in socialist society in a creative way, and enriched and developed Marxist philosophy and the theory of scientific socialism. The participants of the symposium pointed out, these three articles have been repeatedly proved by long-term practice to be immortal works of Marxism-Leninism, the most valuable spiritual wealth of the CPC and the Chinese people, and the powerful ideological weapon for us to recognize and to transform the world. The view of negating Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking under the pretext that Comrade Mao Zedong committed grave mistakes in his late years is basically wrong.

The participants of the symposium pointed out, since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC has adhered to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, proposed the line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, adhering to the four cardinal principles, and carrying out socialist reform in a big way. This has brought about tremendous changes in the political, economic, ideological and cultural realms in China, and scored eye-catching successes. This is a great victory of the whole party and nation in restoring, adhering to, and developing Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking under the new historical conditions. Comrade Deng Xiaoping in particular has made outstanding contributions to adhering to and developing Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking. As philosophical workers of the party school, it is our glorious and unshirkable task to

continuously enrich and to develop Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking with new experiences in practice and the most updated accomplishments in scientific development.

**II. Take Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking as the Guide in Exploring Major Practical and Theoretical Issues in the Practice of Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics [subhead]**

The major issues in this aspect are as follows:

**1. On the relationship between the line since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the two basic points**

Unanimously, the participants of the symposium pointed out, the party line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is the ideological line of persistently seeking truth from facts under the new historical conditions, and the offspring of linking the Marxist universal truth to the specific practice of China's socialist construction. The two basic points contained in the line—adhering to the four cardinal principles and adhering to reform, opening up, and invigorating the domestic economy are an inseparable integrity, and neither is dispensable in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In their speeches, many comrades criticized the erroneous statement that "the four cardinal principles are essential, while reform, opening up and invigorating the domestic economy are minor," and believed the essence of such a wrong view is to play down, and to negate reform. They pointed out that adherence to the four cardinal principles has always been our stand, and the basis for building and running the nation, whereas reform, opening up, and invigorating the domestic economy are the general line and principle for us in building socialist modernization. They are the new contents and contributions of the line since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is imperative to oppose onesidedness of whatever type on this issue. We should not comprehend reform, opening up, and invigorating the domestic economy in the light of the viewpoint of liberalization, nor should we interpret adherence to the four cardinal principles from an ossified viewpoint. Some comrades pointed out, while opposing the rightist errors of negating the four cardinal principles, it is imperative to stress opposition to "leftist" errors of negating reform, opening up, and invigorating the domestic economy, because "leftist" errors brought about injuries to the party for a much longer period with far deeper effects, and they have almost become a habitual force among some people. Of course, in opposing "leftism," we should not in the least forget and neglect errors of a rightist nature.

**2. On the initial stage of socialism**

The participants of the symposium believed, the initial state of socialism is a practical issue as well as a theoretical one of great significance. Through long-term practice, our party has eventually ascertained that China is in



the initial stage of socialism at present. This is a great leap forward in comprehending the practical national conditions of China and a major breakthrough in theory. It is precisely such an understanding that has laid the realistic foundation for the line of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and provided the most basic objective ground for the principles and policies of socialist construction and reform in China.

In their speeches, some comrades explored the methodology for studying this issue. They pointed out, regarding the whole party and nation, the most basic point is to start from the practical national conditions in starting from reality. Studying the national conditions, means, in essence, to study the peculiarities of the national conditions, not only the peculiarities in comparison with other countries, but the peculiarities in real life in the historical stage in China. The theory on the process of contradictions and contradictions in different phases as expounded in "On Contradictions" has provided us with an important principle for methodology in this aspect, while Comrade Mao Zedong's analysis on China's national conditions during the period of democratic revolution sets us a brilliant example.

Some comrades made a primary analysis of the characteristics of the initial stage of socialism. The participants of the symposium believed that among those characteristics, it was primarily necessary to study the economic characteristics, the basic characteristics of the conditions of productive forces in particular. It is precisely those basic characteristics—the very low general level of productive forces, their utter imbalance in development, and their structure of multiple levels—that determine the characteristics of the production relations, which include multiple economic factors with public ownership as the main body and diversified distribution with distribution according to work as the main body, and that affect the many characteristics of the political superstructure and ideology.

The participants of the symposium pointed out, ascertaining that China is in the initial stage of socialism is of great practical significance for the implementation of the line since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee in an all round way, overcoming "leftist" and "rightist" errors, and further unifying the thinking of the whole party and the nation. This is because in establishing such an understanding, we must affirm that China has entered socialist society, and all our principles and policies can only be stamped with a socialist nature, and we must firmly oppose bourgeois liberalization. At the same time, we must affirm that our socialism is still in its initial stage, and is immature in many ways; therefore, it is imperative to develop the productive forces in a big way, and to carry out socialist reform; hence, the need to resolutely oppose ossification in thinking.

### 3. On the criterion of productive forces

The participants of the symposium mentioned, practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. To see whether a

line, a principle, or policy is correct in our social and economic life, it is necessary to see whether it is favorable to promoting the progress of productive forces. This is of great significance to us in concentrating our forces to develop the productive forces, to carry out socialist reform, and to overcome ossified "leftist" thinking.

Some comrades pointed out, with the criterion of productive forces, many "leftist" things can be restricted. For years, we ignored developing the productive forces while talking about the socialist principle in an abstract way, and refuted various economic policies as things capitalist, including "more plots for private use, more free markets, more enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and fixing output quotas on a household basis" and the development of household sideline production; in this we started from some concepts that were often erroneous. As a result, the development of productive forces and improvement of the people's living standards were impeded. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC has gradually corrected such "leftist" errors, proposed a series of measures of reform, and promoted the progress of productive forces. However, some comrades did not test the correctness of these measures of reform in the light of the criterion of productive forces, but criticized them in the light of some outmoded theories and traditional concepts. This does not conform to the requirements of historical materialism.

### III. On Adhering To and Developing Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking Under the New Historical Conditions [subhead]

The participants of the symposium pointed out, like the entity of Marxism, Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking is not something final, but will continuously open up the road to recognizing truth through practice. We should work hard to sum up new experiences in practice as well as the accomplishments in the progress of science and technology, and pay attention to absorbing all helpful foreign thinking and culture to continuously enrich Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking and to suit the requirements of the new historical period.

The papers submitted, and the speeches delivered at the symposium largely focused on exploring the theoretical issues of cognition and the relationship between general systems science and materialist dialectics. Some writers pointed out, regarding the study in the theory of cognition, first, it is necessary to foster the research in the microscopic mechanism of the activities of knowledge and the laws governing them, and to explore the inherent mechanism of the conversion of external objects into rational knowledge based on practice, including the issue of the structure and function of the knowledge of the subjective body as well as the mutual reaction between consciousness and the human cerebral nerve system. And second, we should convert the study of the pure process of knowledge into the comprehensive study of the unity of knowledge, emotion, and sense, because human reflection of the objective target is always accompanied by the evaluation of the objective target; namely,

we should not only regard the objective body, which is independent of the subjective body, as the target, but also look upon the subjective body itself and the relationship between the subjective body and the objective body as the targets. These are the indispensable contents in the study of the microscopic levels of cognition. Other comrades pointed out, we should absorb the scientific accomplishments of systems science to enrich materialist dialectics. For example, the theory of systems science on the input and output of material and energy between system and environment has enriched the theory on the relationship between the external and internal causes in materialist dialectics; while the theory of mutual reaction is applied to the study of the relationship between cause and effect in systems science. This has led to the concept of the theory of purpose, and enriched the theory of the inevitability of cause of effect; and so on.

In their speeches, many comrades stressed, the "development" of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking must be conducted on the basis of "adherence" to it. Regarding those theories in the system of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking which have been tested and proved to be correct in practice, we should show not the least doubt and vacillation, nor should we take a frivolous attitude and negate them arbitrarily. Regarding the essential issue of cognition, Comrade Mao Zedong's inference on the revolutionary and active role of cognition is entirely correct. The viewpoint of replacing "the theory of reflection" with the theories of "reconstruction" and "selection" leaves much room for discussion. It is certainly helpful to absorb and to merge the rational elements in the theories of "reconstruction" and "selection" with the theory of cognition in dialectical materialism to enrich the microscopic research in the process of knowledge; but, it would be wrong to generally replace the theory of reflection with the theories of "reconstruction" and "selection," or to totally negate the theory of reflection. Regarding the relationship between general systems science and dialectical materialism, the former has enriched the latter; this should be affirmed. But if anyone should regard the law governing contradictions as outmoded, and think it should be replaced by the law governing systems, that would seem to be too rash.

The participants of the symposium pointed out, in adhering to and developing Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, the most important thing is to go deep into the practice of the four modernizations and reform, to sum up the new experiences accumulated in practice, to answer the new questions emerging in practice, and to bring into full play the guiding role of Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking in practice, while enriching and developing Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking itself in the course of practice.

**Commentator Stresses Party Discipline**  
*HK160621 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
12 Sep 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Strictly Administer the Party"]

[Text] Wujin Chemical Fertilizer Plant, with an annual profit of only 2.5 million yuan, has brought forth Jiang Zhengguo, a criminal guilty of embezzling 1.3 million yuan. Jiang was chief of the plant's financial section and a Communist Party member. Born in the new society, it has been plain sailing all along, from going to school and joining the Army, the CYL, and the party to his promotion as a cadre, and he has been highly favored by the party and the people. He also gave a good account of himself for a time. However, having repeatedly committed crimes in the last 4 years, he has become a criminal guilty of extraordinarily serious corruption.

As an embezzler, Jiang Zhengguo has the same characteristics as other criminals of the same category. He is not anything especially "clever." What has puzzled people is that the plant where Jiang Zhengguo worked is a "national six-good enterprise" and that Jiang was a cadre who was so much trusted by the plant leaders and the competent departments that he was always appointed head of the financial inspection team every time a major inspection was made. True, his methods of committing crimes were cunning but, if only the relevant leaders had genuinely listened to the views of the masses and examined the accounts, it would have been absolutely impossible for him to have repeatedly committed crimes for 4 years and caused such enormous losses to the state. It is a pity that those boasting and flattering are regarded as politically reliable and those engaging in speculation and currying favor with someone in authority are regarded as able and efficient by some people. Some party and government leading cadres even accept bribes, relinquish leadership, and become captives to and serve as "umbrellas" for such criminals as Jiang Zhengguo. Such units will have no excuses if they do not make conscientious self-examination and carry out consolidation. There are similar units and leading cadres in other places where Jiang Zhengguos of different shades are frenziedly committing crimes and some even hold leading posts and continuously corrode the body of our party.

Facts tell us that the new situation of reform and opening up has both instilled new vitality and put forward new topics in our party building. In the new historical period, a Communist Party member must be able to stand two tests: one is the test of a party in power and another is the test of reform, opening up, and invigorating the economy. This should merit the close attention of party organizations at all levels.

It should be affirmed that the organizations and cadres of our party at all levels and the vast numbers of party members can stand the new stern tests. It should also be noted, however, that a number of party members fail the tests. Among a small number of party members, the phenomena of taking advantage of one's positions and powers to seek private gain and violating discipline, as well as various crimes, such as smuggling and selling smuggled goods, taking bribes, blackmailing, giving away state secrets, and selling political and economic information, happen from time to time. We should never turn a blind eye to this or take it indifferently. To



implement the general policy of reform and opening up, we must sternly administer the party.

Our party is the vanguard of the Chinese proletariat armed with Marxism, the loyal representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities in China, and the leading core of China's socialist cause. It is a party assuming a major historical task and a party with lofty political objectives and strict discipline. Whoever joins the party should consciously struggle for the cause of the party and the people, observe party discipline, and give scope to their exemplary and leading role. If Communist Party members have something different from the ordinary masses, it is that they have a more enterprising spirit and the spirit of hard struggle and self-sacrifice.

The strength and role of the political party of the working class is chiefly determined by the quality rather than the quantity of its party members, on their steadfastness, and on their loyalty to the communist cause. To strictly administer the party, it is necessary to purge from the party those degenerates who only want to gain benefit from their positions as members of the party in power but who do not want to discharge their responsibilities, and we should expel as many as are discovered. Under no circumstances should we be tolerant toward them. Disciplinary actions cannot replace the state law. Therefore, it is still necessary to affix legal responsibility on those violating laws and discipline. In strictly administering the party and enforcing party discipline, it is necessary to reflect the principle of accepting the supervision of the masses.

Purging the degenerates is an organizational measure for strictly administering the party. If we do not adopt a firm organizational measure, strict administration of the party will become empty talk. The broad masses of the people support the adoption of this measure and place their hopes on it. Great waves wash the sand. The situation of reform, opening up, and invigorating the economy is putting every Communist Party member to the test and, in the process of constantly eliminating mud and sand, the ranks of our party will be purer and have great combat effectiveness.

#### Article Notes Reform in Socialism

HK150829 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese  
4 Sep 87 p 3

[Article by Duan Qixiang (3008 6386 5046): "Why Reform Becomes the Concomitant of Socialism"]

[Text] Reform has become an irreversible historical trend of today's world and has become a general trend. From our country to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe, "reform" is always mentioned by people. The close relations between reform and socialism give rise to a question: Why has reform become the concomitant of socialism? This is a major theoretical and practical question for us.

We should say that reform is inevitably a concomitant of all social progress. Marxism tells us that relations of

production must be suited to the development of productive forces, which are the most dynamic factor in social progress. Therefore, it is natural and reasonable that something in the relations of production that is no longer suited to the development of productive forces must be adjusted. All social systems, except for their basic characteristics, should not and cannot have any fixed and invariable models. The adjustment of the unsuitable part of the production relations and the superstructure is reform. At the same time, when a social system is practiced in a certain country, it must be suited to the country's concrete conditions and must have the "special characteristics" of that country. That is to say, there is not any model of a social system that is "universally applicable." Take capitalism, for example: Only the basic character of maintaining capitalist private ownership and capitalists' exploitation of and ruling over the laboring people remains unchanged at any time, and the specific economic and political systems of capitalism have always undergone reforms and changes. Compared with capitalism, socialism is still a new thing. Capitalism has existed in human social development process for hundreds of years, but the practice of socialism, beginning from the October Revolution in Russia, has lasted merely 70 years. The theoretical conclusions on capitalism made by such classical writers as Marx, Engels, and Lenin were all based on the summing-up of the practice of capitalism; while their visions about socialism were developed on the basis of their criticism of capitalism, the historical facts in their times, and the conclusions drawn from the process of historical development up to their times. So, their conclusions could only be rather general and rough: Socialism is built on the basis of the highly developed productive forces created by capitalism; the socialist revolution will first occur in the most developed capitalist countries; and the basic signs of the socialist economy are public ownership and the distribution of social wealth according to people's work. However, the actual practice of socialism in later years did not completely comply with these theses. Socialist revolution tended to occur in countries that were economically backward or merely developed at an intermediate level, and this gave rise to a number of socialist countries that were less developed in their economies for the time being. For a fairly long period after the victory of the socialist revolution, not only in China but in almost all socialist countries, the vision of Marx and Engels about the socialist economy was strictly observed and put into practice. However, facts show that this is divorced from the actual conditions of the productive forces and unavoidably gives rise to various defects that hinder the development of the productive forces. Shortly after the October Revolution, Lenin said: "Real life shows that we have committed a mistake," "we cannot but admit that we have radically changed our view about socialism." Today, almost all socialist countries are playing the same strain: reform. We can say that reform is, first of all, the revision and development of the socialist model envisioned by Marx and Engels, and is also efforts to explore and pioneer the socialist road. Reform becomes the

concomitant of socialism, also because all socialist countries are trying to build socialism with their "national characteristics." There is no abstract socialism and no uniform model of socialism that is universally valid. Socialism with a nation's characteristics must be explored and created by the people of that nation. Although different countries that have won victories in their socialist revolution have so far copied and followed the same model of socialism based on the vision of Marx and Engels, they will eventually return to the foundation of reality and will finally build socialism with their respective national characteristics. The change from copying a certain model to the exploration of socialism with "national characteristics" is itself a process of exploration and creation and is also a process of reform. In today's socialist countries, things that will be reformed are some ossified models based on the vision of the classical Marxist writers and the model of a certain country.

The great historical contributions made by Marx and Engels are the change of socialism from a utopian theory to a scientific system, thus turning scientific socialism from theory into practice and from one nation's practice into many nations' practice. All this expanded and deepened the knowledge about socialism and opened the era of the combination of the theory of scientific socialism with socialist practice in various nations. In the practice of socialism, it is inevitable to discard some previous conclusions that still bear the utopian elements, to get rid of the dogmatic understanding of Marxism and the erroneous viewpoints added to Marxism, and to develop the theory of scientific socialism according to the new practice.

Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. If there is a gap between theory and practice, obviously, theory should be revised and developed in light of practice, and practice should not be submitted to ossified and outmoded theory. Socialism is in practice. All previous theories and models of socialism will be tested by practice. The practice of socialism will get nowhere if there is no reform. Reform will not only enrich and promote socialist practice, but will also enrich, develop, and perfect the theory of scientific socialism. The building of socialism with Chinese characteristics will certainly be a new victory of scientific socialism and Marxism in China, and we will fight for this historic new victory.

#### **Article Views Initial Stage of Socialism**

HK150713 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese  
No 449, 6 Sep 87 p 6

[Article summarized by Xiao Song (5135 2646) from LILUN XINXI BAO No 110: "Gong Yuzhi Discusses Further the Question of the Initial Stage of Socialism"]

[Text] 1. On the Starting Point in the Discussion on "the Initial Stage of Socialism" [subhead]

The issue of the initial stage of socialism and our discussion on building socialism with Chinese characteristics not long ago, as well as our general slogan, to renew

our understanding of socialism, all start from "emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, and proceeding from the actual conditions," the most fundamental ideological line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. One deals with the realm of space, specifically, the difference between China and other countries; another deals with the division of time, specifically, the present phase but not any other phase on a higher plane; still another deals with the general understanding of socialism, specifically, the need to reexamine our general understanding of socialism in the past. Regarding the nature of inappropriate things regarding reform, it seems that they fall into all three of the above categories: Some do not suit China's characteristics, although they may be correct in some other countries; others do not fall in line with the initial stage of socialism, although they may be correct at a higher stage of socialism; and still others are unscientific in the general understanding of socialism — they are wrong not only in China and the initial stage of socialism, but may not be correct even in other countries or a higher stage of socialism.

#### **2. How To Regard the Major Contradiction in the Initial Stage of Socialism [subhead]**

Grasping the major contradiction in China's political life and the development of theory is a major issue both positively and negatively. When it was proposed during the War of Resistance Against Japan that the national contradiction was the major contradiction in theory, the whole party was immediately armed theoretically. During the new democratic revolutionary period, a demarcation line was drawn between the new democratic stage and the socialist stage, and it was proposed that the major contradiction during that stage was the struggle against imperialism and feudalism; this played a great role in guarding against and correcting the leftist trend of pursuing socialism in haste. On the other hand, the estimation of the Eighth CPC National Congress on the major contradiction in China's society with the basic completion of the socialist transformation was negated shortly after the Eighth CPC National Congress, when it was believed that class struggle and the struggle between the two roads remained the major contradiction. Such an erroneous estimation led to the pursuit of the "Cultural Revolution." It was not until the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee that the slogan "take class struggle as the key" was terminated and the concept of the "Eighth CPC National Congress" was restored. Viewing CPC political philosophy and things familiar to our party cadres, we think it helpful to have an explicit concept in this aspect. In a positive sense, this is for acquiring a correct understanding of our major tasks at present. In a negative sense, it is for preventing a certain deviation.

#### **Article Views Political Conceptions**

HK150605 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese  
4 Sep 87 p 3

[Article by Xu Jingchun (1776 2529 2504): "Political Conception, Political Behavior, and Other Things"]



[Text] The results of a survey named "Social Psychology for Reform and Development" showed that in Tianjin, many voters had a stronger sense for democratic elections. However, 47.7 percent did not remember the names of the people's deputies they voted for and only 17.9 percent remembered the names. In response to the question "what would you do if you had different opinions on a new policy made by the municipal government concerning people's daily lives?" less than 30 percent said they would air their opinions to the municipal government through various channels, while 66.2 percent said they would not express their opinions or would merely talk with their relatives or friends. This shows that although today's Chinese citizens have a stronger sense of democracy and equality, most people still hold a somewhat negative attitude to actual political life. We should pay sufficient attention, and give deep thought, to such differences between people's political conception and their political behavior.

In the new period when our country is carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, it is natural that the development of democracy is included in our work schedule. On the basis of summing up historical lessons from the destruction of the past democratic system, the whole party and everyone in our country has come to realize that without democracy there would not be socialism and socialist modernization. The party central leadership has also pointed out that the most important two points of the domestic policy are "to develop political democracy, and to carry out economic reforms." In the past 9 years while guiding economic structural reform, our party has continuously carried out a series of reforms to overcome the phenomena of bureaucratism, paternalism, lifetime tenure of office, and various privileges. Through reforms, the masses have begun to exercise their democratic rights to criticize the non-democratic phenomena in the economic and political life, and to put forward many proposals for perfecting socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. The people have displayed higher enthusiasm for the handling of state affairs, and more and more people have changed their previous negative and seclusive attitude of "ignoring politics" and "living with their tails between their legs." They have made more comments on many policies of the state and their enterprises. This is an unprecedented situation in China's history. It signals that the Chinese people are determined to rely on their own strength to shake off the shackles of the remaining influence of feudal autocracy which existed for thousands of years in China, and to promote the process of socialist democracy. However, in real life, as the survey results showed, there is still a serious gap between people's political conception and their political action or behavior. Indeed, people have formed a stronger sense of democracy in their minds and have their own opinions on various issues. However, they cannot express their opinions through regular democratic channels. If their democratic consciousness is divorced from political action for a long time, it is certain that people's feelings and sentiments cannot be properly perceived by the

higher authorities. This will not only affect stability and unity, but will also affect the democratic and scientific character of the decision-making procedures. If the gap between political conception and political behavior is not properly filled up, the so-called "democratic politics" will lack substance. Thus, we must overcome this gap as soon as possible.

By analyzing the reasons for the difference between people's political conception and political behavior we find that, apart from the influence of the traditional culture, this problem is related to a large degree to the imperfections in our systems. Our nation has little democratic tradition but the development of the commodity economy will inevitably require democratic means in economic and social management. This will thus give rise to a contradiction between people's stronger sense of democracy and equality and the imperfections of the democratic system. In some localities and departments democracy is still used as a "signboard" for "window-dressing" practice, and this increases people's doubts about the validity of their democratic rights. They may think that "everything is still decided by the leaders no matter whether or not there are democratic elections." So, even though people have a stronger sense of democracy they will still not seriously exercise their democratic rights. At the same time people's democratic rights have not been guaranteed by law. Cases in which the democratic rights of the working masses were violated still occurred from time to time. This also made some people disappointed about the political practice, and caused the gap between people's strong political consciousness and their negative political behavior. For a long time past we used to say in our propaganda that socialist democracy was the highest form of democracy, but in practice, due to some defects in our specific systems, people did not feel this to be true.

Therefore, to eliminate the gap between people's political conception and political behavior, the key is to perfect the socialist democratic and legal systems as soon as possible, so that people's democratic rights will be fully guaranteed by law and the people can become more mature in the practice of socialist democracy. In the political structural reform we should pay special attention to studying the issues of how to bring people's political behavior into line with their political conception, and how to enable people to more fully understand the actual meaning of socialist democracy so that they can better exercise and cherish their democratic rights. The elimination of the obvious gap between people's political conception and their political behavior will be a protracted and complicated process, and we must have sufficient mental preparation for it.

**Li Xiannian at Beijing Opera Performances**  
OW111057 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1426 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)—President Li Xiannian watched special performances of highlights from Beijing operas of the Chinese Art Festival in the People's Theater this evening. [passage omitted]



Song Renqiong, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, together with an audience of over 1,000 people from the capital, applauded the excellent performances.

**Li Peng, Hu Qili at Asian Games Meeting**  
*OW151332 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—The 11th Asian Games Foundation was officially established here today with well-known Chinese businessman Rong Yiren as its chairman.

Li Peng, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice premier of the State Council, extended congratulations on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council at the inauguration ceremony in Beijing Hotel.

In his speech, Li Peng said, "The decision to hold the 11th Asian Games in Beijing made by the representative conference of the Asian Olympic Council in 1984 indicates the success in the implementation of the policy of conducting economic structural reform, opening to the outside world and invigorating the democratic economy since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the party. It also indicates the stability and safeness in China. Therefore, China is qualified for hosting large-scale international games."

He also noted: "The Chinese people cherished the common desire to make this magnificent sports meet a full success. That is why we agree with raising funds through diversified methods. The establishment of the 11th Asian Games Foundation which has been made public today is to mobilize people from different quarters and various circles at home and Overseas Chinese, our compatriots in the Hong Kong and Macao regions, foreign friendly enterprises and friendly personages to give support, assistance and donation."

"The principle of volunteering must be followed in making donation. Appointment is not allowed and donors will be rewarded taking into consideration the circumstances," he added.

Li Menghua, executive chairman of the organizing committee of the 11th Asian Games and minister of the State Commission of Physical Culture and Sports, said that the construction of 16 new stadiums and the face-lifting of 11 existing ones are underway and computer systems and press centers will also be set up.

The whole preparation work for the 1990 Asiad will be completed around October, 1989, he said.

Rong Yiren, director of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, said, "As chairman of the foundation, I shall try my best to get assistance and support from friends both at home and abroad."

The foundation is a social organization and the funds it raises will be used for hosting the 11th Asian Games.

The inauguration ceremony today was presided by Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing and chairman of the organizing committee of the Beijing Asiad.

Hu Qili, Li Peng, Huang Zhen, Cheng Zihua, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Zhou Gucheng, Rong Yiren, (Li Zhengpu), Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, and Qian Weichang, as well as representatives of the information offices of foreign diplomatic missions, attended the inauguration ceremony.

**Li Peng, Hu Qili Meet Film Workers**  
*OW151640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese leaders Li Peng, Hu Qili and others met here this evening with noted Chinese and foreign film workers attending the first Chinese film exhibition.

Li Peng told the foreign guests that Chinese film industry has had a history of 80 years and the films shown at the exhibition were a part of the ones shot in the past three years, including 110 feature films and documentaries.

The exhibition was organized to seek a chance for Chinese films to enter the international show business, to let the rest of the world know China better and to enhance friendship and cooperation between Chinese film workers and their foreign counterparts, Li noted.

Among those present was Gregory Peck, visiting American film star.

**Li Peng Visits Medical Equipment Exhibit**  
*OW160025 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Sep 87*

[From "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] The second international medical appliances and equipment exhibition opened today in Beijing. Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, attended the opening ceremony and viewed the exhibits.

On display at the exhibition are advanced medical appliances and equipment made by some 250 companies from 17 countries and regions, including Austria, Canada, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, and France. This exhibition will play a significant role in promoting technological exchange between Chinese and foreign medical professionals and in developing medical work.

**Xi Zhongxun Attends Official Functions**

**School Founding Anniversary**  
*SK160939 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 87 p 4*

[Excerpts] The China Academy of Medical Sciences and the China Xiehe Medical University held meeting on 7 September to mark the 30th founding anniversary of the

academy and the 70th founding anniversary of the university. Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, attended the meeting to extend warm congratulations. He said: The China Academy of Medical Sciences and the Xiehe Medical University have a galaxy of talents, rich technical strength, and advanced equipment. They are the largest and most talented medical science organs in China. They are known at home and abroad and have received active support from the state. They should have the responsibility and ability to play a role as a pillar and a locomotive in the country's medical sciences. We hope that they will further implement the line defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, uphold the four cardinal principles, adhere to the principles of reform and opening up, decontrol their operations, yield greater successes, foster more talented persons, scale the heights of the medical sciences, and contribute greater efforts to the four modernizations drive. [passage omitted]

Song Renqiong, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Huang Hua, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Xinzhong, Cui Yueli, Chen Minzhang, Li Ximing, and Zhang Dazhong attended the celebration meeting. Also attending were representatives from some foreign embassies in China and the International Health Organization.

#### Nationalities Exhibitions

OW152317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1155 GMT 15 Sep 87

[By reporter Zhou Lixian]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA)—A "National Exhibition of Yi Nationality Costumes" and "National Exhibition of Minority Nationalities' Musical Instruments" opened at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities in Beijing this morning. Vice President Ulanhu cut the ribbons for these two exhibitions. Among those present at the opening ceremony were Xi Zhongxun, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, and Fei Xiaotong. [passage omitted]

#### Zong Zhifa's Funeral

OW152331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1303 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA)—A ceremony to bid farewell to the remains of Zong Zhifa, member of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and former advisor to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, was held today at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries.

Zong Zhifa died of illness in Beijing on 7 September 1987 at the age of 82. [passage omitted] Xi Zhongxun, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Liu Lantao, Zhu Xuefan, Yang Jingren, Qian Changzhao, Zhou Peiyuan, Fei Xiaotong, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, and Wang Feng, as well as the

National CPPCC Committee, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Posts and Communications, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Changshu City CPC Committee, the Changshu City Government, and Changshu City CPPCC Committee of Jiangsu presented wreaths.

Attending the ceremony to bid farewell to Zong Zhifa's remains were Xi Zhongxun, Qian Changzhao, Yang Taifang, Zheng Dongguo, Jia Yibin, Peng Qingyuan, Li Ganliu, and others.

#### Jiao Shizhai's Funeral

OW152334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0754 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA) — Jiao Shizhai, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC's Sixth National Committee, and vice chairman of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, died of illness in Beijing on 4 September 1987 at the age of 87. A memorial meeting for Comrade Jiao Shizhai was held this morning at Beijing Hospital.

The remains of Comrade Jiao Shizhai lay amid bouquets of fresh flowers. Deng Yingchao, Bo Yibo, Wang Shoudao, Zhu Xuefan, Yang Jingren, Hu Ziang, Dong Qiwu, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhao Puchu, Mao Yisheng, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Feng sent wreaths. Wreaths were also sent by the CPPCC, the State Council's Counsellor Office, the CPPCC United Front Work Department, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the Central Supervisory Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, and the Hebei Provincial CPPCC.

More than 300 people attended the memorial meeting. Among them were: Xi Zhongxun, Liu Lantao, Cheng Zhihua, Qian Changzhao, Qu Wu, Chen Junsheng, Standing Committee members, members, and deputy secretaries-general of the CPPCC who are now in Beijing; responsible persons of the State Council's Counsellor Office; vice chairmen, Standing Committee members, Central Committee members, Central Committee alternate members, and Supervisory Committee members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang who are in Beijing; responsible persons of the CPPCC United Front Work Department; and friends and relatives of Comrade Jiao Shizhai. [passage omitted]

#### Qiao Shi Tours Zhejiang, Stresses Reform

OW160313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1515 GMT 15 Sep 87

[By reporters Guo Shuochuan and Huang Guowen]

[Text] Hangzhou, 15 Sep (XINHUA)—During a recent study tour of Zhejiang's Ningbo, Zhoushan, Hangzhou, and Jiaxing, Qiao Shi, member of the Political Bureau of



The CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, said: The reforms and open policy have accelerated our work in various fields in recent years. We should continue this policy, while paying close attention to improving party style under the new situation.

From 8 to 15 September, Comrade Qiao Shi inspected factories and rural areas in these four cities and prefectures, and attended discussions with local leaders. He also visited farm households. He said: The rapid progress in recent years is inseparable from the reforms and open policy. We must proceed from the reality of each locality and bring into full play its advantages in deepening reform and opening wider to the outside world. Difficulties and contradictions existing in the work of various localities should, of course, be resolved in the course of deepening the reform.

Qiao Shi said: To accelerate reform will be the keynote at the upcoming 13th CPC National Congress. We must further achieve unity of thought, raise our understanding, and speed up economic reform, to successfully carry out political reform. As a sound party style is extremely important under the new situation brought about by reform, opening to the outside world, and economic invigoration, all party members should continue efforts launched since last year to improve party style. Leading organs and cadres at all levels should play an exemplary role in improving party style, while attaching great importance to building up grass-roots party organizations, a matter having a vital bearing on the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. It is necessary to conduct education and training in strengthening the grass-roots leading bodies, raising the quality of grass-roots cadres, and enhancing party members' political consciousness. It is also necessary to handle party affairs in all seriousness. Party members violating party discipline and refusing to mend their ways after repeated education should be sternly dealt with, and should never be let off lightly.

Comrade Qiao Shi added: Social stability is an important condition for economic development and a guarantee for further carrying out the reform and open policy. Everyone must conscientiously abide by the law and safeguard political stability and unity. Public security, judicial, and procuratorial departments at all levels, and the large numbers of cadres and police, should exert even greater efforts to safeguard social stability and ensure, and promote, the policy.

**Deng Lihou at Archaeological Exhibition**  
*OW152324 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
*in Chinese 0829 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA)—About 400 pieces of valuable archaeological finds went on display to the public at the Palace Museum this morning. In viewing these rare treasures, visitors could not help but marvel at the 5,000-year history of the civilization of the Chinese nation.

On display at the "National Exhibition of Major Archaeological Finds 1985-86," which opened today, were

some of the important cultural relics unearthed in all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions between 1985 and 1986. [passage omitted] Deng Lihou, Zhou Gucheng, Zhou Peiyuan, and Jia Lanpo attended the opening ceremony. Several hundred people from various circles viewed the exhibition with great interest.

**Petroleum Minister Praises Daqing Oilfield**  
*SK160732 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] Wang Tao, minister of petroleum, called on petroleum fronts throughout the country to conscientiously study and comprehensively popularize Daqing oilfield's experiences in reform.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Daqing oilfield annually handed over more than 3 billion yuan of profits and taxes to the state.

At the forum on deepening the reform of petroleum enterprises, which ended on 15 August, Minister Wang Tao concluded some participants' speeches and set forth several basic points to learn from Daqing oilfield.

First, leading cadres at various levels must foster a strong sense of reform, take the lead in reforming enterprises' inherent management system, delegate decision-making power in production and management to the lower levels, carry out the system under which each level exercises its divided management power and the system under which each level manages the fixed items, establish [words indistinct] pattern with the focus on exploration and development, and set up various forms of contracted management responsibility systems to ensure that each one has assigned targets and shoulders a heavy burden. [passage omitted]

**Minister Views Aviation Development**  
*HK140108 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE*  
*in Chinese 0355 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Talking to a group of reporters recently about the development strategy of China's aviation industry, Aviation Industry Minister Mo Wenxiang said that as its recent target the Ministry of Aviation Industry will provide the state with about 200 planes for civilian use during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The Ministry of Aviation Industry has formulated a principle on developing China's civilian planes by the end of this century, Mo Wenxiang said. That is, the ministry will engage in the coordinated development of planes for feeder airlines, specialized planes, and helicopters, with stress on the development of planes for the main airlines; basing itself on the development of domestic flights, it will fully utilize the conditions for opening up to the world to carry out international cooperation and gradually bring about modernization in the manufacture of new-type planes.

Mo Wenxiang remarked: The detailed method to realize this is as follows: Within 7 to 8 years, the ministry will cooperate with foreign countries in the production of



passenger planes for the main domestic airlines. In addition, the 25 MD-82 planes with a seating capacity of 150 now being assembled for the main airlines under the cooperation between the ministry and McDonnell Douglas Corp of the United States will be delivered for civilian use on their completion. Moreover, the ministry will also cooperate with foreign countries in studying the manufacture of passenger planes with a seating capacity of 70-80 for feeder airlines. We will also improve the reliability, comfort, and carrying capacity of the YUN-7, YUN-8, and YUN-12 planes we are now using.

Mo Wenxiang admitted that in achieving these goals, many difficulties must be surmounted. He added that the development of China-made civilian planes should be put in the strategy for the development of the country's entire communications and transportation and that a protection policy should be applied to China-made civilian planes — that is, the country does not need to purchase from foreign countries types of planes that it can produce itself.

China's civilian plane manufacturing industry began in 1956. The ministry has so far manufactured various types of civilian planes totaling over 1,000, including medium- and short-distance passenger planes such as the YUN-7 and YUN-7-100; YUN-8 medium-sized transport planes; ZHI-5, ZHI-8, and ZHI-9 small and medium-sized helicopters; and "Mifeng," "Qingting," and "Haiyan" light and superlight planes.

Mo Wenxiang revealed that 20 of the YUN-7 passenger planes manufactured by the Ministry of Aviation Industry have been delivered for domestic use and that 18 of these are now flying on 41 domestic lines. By the end of May this year, these planes registered a total safe flight of 21,000 hours and a total of 26,000 take-offs and landings. In May this year, a YUN-7-100 plane of the Shenyang Civil Aviation Bureau opened up an international airline between Beijing and Pyongyang. In addition, a number of YUN-12 planes have been exported to foreign countries. The Ministry of Aviation Industry has now formed a technical contingent engaged in civilian plane research and production. It has accumulated some experience in the manufacture of civilian planes.

**Commentary on Respecting Peasants' Wishes**  
*HK160753 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
14 Sep 87 p 2

["Short Commentary": "Never Forget To Respect the Peasants' Wishes"]

[Text] Our country has a large population but little land. Gradually carrying out appropriate scale land operations in light of the maturity of conditions is favorable to the application and popularization of modern machinery and advanced science and technology, and the improvement of agricultural labor productivity and land output rate. It is also of great significance in building modern mass agriculture. Where conditions are ripe it is necessary to energetically push this work forward. There is no

doubt about it. However, it is necessary to remind leaders in various localities once again that when conducting appropriate scale land operations, we should never act with undue haste. We should never think that this is something that can be completed in one go with subjective enthusiasm alone. It calls for strict conditions in many respects and a process of development conforming to economic law.

In the past, many good things ended in failure. An important reason for this was an impatience for success. If instead of drawing lessons, we use the old methods of launching mass movements when grasping appropriate scale operations, we shall not only be unable to do our work properly but also cause unnecessary social impact, make the peasants increasingly suspect the instability of the policy, and thus affect the deepening of the rural reform as a whole. This must be resolutely avoided.

What are the principal conditions for conducting appropriate scale land operations?

First, a considerable portion (at least 40 percent) of the rural laborers have departed from cultivated land, moved to industry, commerce, building, transport, timber, fruit, and breeding industries, and attained a relatively stable income. If we are impatient in concentrating on the land before sufficiently opening up new employment channels and allowing the peasants to get new sources of income, how can we win their support?

Second, the localities must have fairly good economic strength to support new input in agriculture and to finish relatively completed farmland capital construction. They must have a services system covering from planting to reaping crops so that the units or farming experts operating considerably large plots of cultivated land will be able to receive serialized services before, during, and after production. In the absence of this point, even if the land is concentrated, it will still be impossible to raise the production level. It may even lead to the emergence of new extensive cultivation and a decreased land output rate.

Third, the masses have the desire to transfer or to contract more cultivated land. This is an extremely important and indispensable condition. Historical lessons tell us that a good thing can never succeed if it departs from voluntary participation by the masses. Why did the rural economy remain stagnant for a long time before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee? Why had the peasants' enthusiasm for production been low? A very important reason for this was that the peasants had been deprived of their decision-making power and coercion and ordering about had been practiced.

Viewed from the practical conditions most places in our country still lack the conditions for expanding the land operational scale. It is necessary to continuously stabilize the existing contract relationship and, at the same time, vigorously develop various service undertakings, such as

ploughing, irrigation, plant protection, and seeds, and encourage and help the peasants to farm well and to improve economic results. In the suburban areas of Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai, southern Jiangsu, and the Zhu Jiang Delta, we can choose one or two counties to conduct experiments and to vigorously and prudently explore the road to realizing appropriate scale operations. On no account should we engage in such activities as "creating conditions" and "rushing headlong into mass action." Still less should we adopt the methods of assigning quotas and increasing them from one level to another and launching mass movements. It is even more erroneous to force the masses to concentrate the land by the top to bottom method.

Today this paper carries a relevant report on Tiankai village, Fangshan district, Beijing municipality, with the aim of calling on all people to pay attention to these questions and to protect and inspire the peasant's enthusiasm to develop the productive forces.

**Commentator Marks Radio Anniversary**  
*HK160121 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
11 Sep 87 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Let 'Voice of China' Echo Even More Sonorously—Greeting the 40th Anniversary of the Launching of the China International Broadcasting Station"]

[Text] This year's 11 September marks the 40th anniversary of the launching of the China International Broadcasting Station. On this occasion, we extend our warmest congratulations to the comrades at the station as well as our sincerest gratitude to the foreign experts at work there!

The Chinese people's foreign broadcast enterprise was born amid the smoke of gunpowder and raging fires during the Chinese People's Liberation War, and under the care of the party and the government, it grew from small to big and continued to develop. At present, the China International Broadcasting Station broadcasts in 43 languages daily around the world, with transmission time totalling 142.5 hours. This makes it the world's number three station in terms of the number of languages broadcast and transmission time, as well as one of the most influential international radio stations. The sound waves of "Radio Beijing" have spread to 150 countries and regions across the five continents.

Over the past 40 years, with "serving the people of the world" as its goal, the China International Broadcasting Station realistically and vividly reported the victories of the Chinese People's Liberation War and the conditions in socialist China to the people of the world. It introduced the policies and proposals of our country, fostered understanding and friendship of the people of the world with China, made positive contributions to mankind's cause for peace and progress, and served as the world's "window" to understanding of China as well as a "bridge" for friendship between China and other countries. As a result, the station enjoys high international prestige.

The China International Broadcasting Station is our country's only government station broadcasting to the world. Owing to the special nature of its work, the station for a long time was not well known within the country. Over the years, the comrades at the international station disregarded personal interests and prestige, overcame countless obstacles, worked conscientiously and diligently to promote friendship between the people of China and of the other countries, and accomplished brilliant results. Their noble spirit and feature deserve respect, and their unique and valuable contributions will be recorded for all time in the annals of development of friendship between the people of China and the world.

As was written in The Book of Songs: "A bird sings to call forth a friend's response" - this was necessary in the years of fighting for national emancipation, and is still necessary today for rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics. To further the reforms and opening up to outside world, as well as to strengthen economic and cultural exchanges with countries of the world, it is imperative to continue to develop and improve foreign broadcasts. On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the launching of the China International Broadcasting Station, party and state leaders including Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang have sent inscriptions and messages of congratulations, expressing not only the importance and care attached to the cause of international broadcasting, but also encouragement and hopes for the comrades dedicated to this cause.

We are confident that the comrades at the China International Broadcasting Station will make still further progress, that they will excel even more as "ambassadors of the airwaves", build an even stronger "bridge of friendship", and let the "Voice of China" echo even more sonorously!

**Text of Law on Air Pollution**  
*OW111401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
in Chinese 0138 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA)—Law on Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution of the People's Republic of China

Adopted at the 22d Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress on 5 September 1987

#### Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1. This law is formulated to prevent and control atmospheric pollution, protect and improve the living and ecological environment, safeguard human health, and promote the development of socialist modernization.

Article 2. The State Council and local people's governments at all levels should incorporate the work of protecting the atmospheric environment into their economic and social development plans, make reasonable



arrangements for industrial production, step up scientific research in the prevention and control of atmospheric pollution, adopt measures for preventing and controlling atmospheric pollution, and protect and improve the atmospheric environment.

Article 3. Environmental protection departments of people's governments at all levels are responsible for exercising unified supervision and management over matters concerning prevention and control of atmospheric pollution.

In keeping with their respective functions and responsibilities, departments in charge of public security, communications, railways, and fishery shall exercise supervision and management over matters concerning atmospheric pollution by motorized vehicles and boats.

Article 4. Units that discharge pollutants into the atmosphere should follow relevant state regulations and adopt measures to prevent and control pollution.

Article 5. All units and individuals have the obligation to protect the atmospheric environment and have the right to report and warn against units and individuals who pollute the atmospheric environment.

Article 6. Environmental protection departments of the State Council shall formulate state standards for the quality of the atmospheric environment.

When an item is not specified in the state standards for the quality of the atmospheric environment, the provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments concerned may formulate local standards, reporting them to the State Council's environmental protection departments for the record.

Article 7. Based on the state standards for the quality of the atmospheric environment and the state's economic and technical conditions, the State Council's environmental protection departments shall formulate the state standards for the discharge of atmospheric pollutants.

When an item is not specified in the state standards for the discharge of atmospheric pollutants, the provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments concerned may formulate local discharge standards. When an item has been specified in the state standards for the discharge of atmospheric pollutants, the latter may formulate local discharge standards that are stricter than the state standards. Local discharge standards shall be reported to the State Council's environmental protection departments for the record.

Whoever discharges atmospheric pollutants in an area where local discharge standards prevail shall be subject to those standards.

Article 8. Units and individuals who have made outstanding achievements in preventing and controlling atmospheric pollution, and in protecting and improving the atmospheric environment, shall be commended by the people's governments at all levels.

## Chapter II. Supervision and Management Over the Work of Preventing and Controlling Atmospheric Pollution

Article 9. Newly built, expanded, or rebuilt projects that discharge atmospheric pollutants shall abide by state regulations on environmental protection for the category of construction projects concerned.

Reports on the effects of a construction project on the environment should evaluate the atmospheric pollution that may be caused by the project as well as its effect on the ecological environment, specify preventive measures, and report these measures to the environmental protection departments concerned for examination and approval in keeping with prescribed procedures.

Before a construction project is put to use or goes into production, its facilities for preventing and controlling atmospheric pollution should be tested by an environmental protection department. Facilities that do not meet the requirements of state regulations on environmental protection for the category of construction projects concerned should not be put to use or go into production.

Article 10. In accordance with the regulations of the State Council's environmental protection departments, units that discharge pollutants into the atmosphere shall report to the local environmental protection department on those facilities that discharge pollutants, its treatment facilities, as well as the types, quantities, and density of the pollutants discharged under normal operating conditions, and provide related technical documents on the prevention and control of atmospheric pollution.

Major changes in the types, quantities, and density of the discharged pollutants shall be promptly reported. The consent of the local environmental protection department shall be obtained before a pollutant treatment facility is dismantled or if such a facility is left unused.

Article 11. Units that discharge more pollutants into the atmosphere than the set standards shall take effective control measures, and pay antipollution fees according to state regulations. Such fees shall be spent on pollution control.

Enterprises and institutions causing serious atmospheric pollution shall strive to have the problem controlled within a definite period.

Article 12. Industrial facilities causing environmental pollution shall not be built in scenic districts, natural reserves, and other specially preserved areas designated by the State Council and people's governments of the various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government; meanwhile the quantity of pollutants discharged by other facilities shall not exceed the set standards. Facilities discharging more pollutants than the set standards, but completed by enterprises and institutions before this law becomes effective, shall strive to have the problem controlled within a definite period.



Article 13. Control measures to be carried out within a definite period by enterprises and institutions under the jurisdiction of municipal, county, or lower people's governments shall be drawn up by environmental protection departments under municipal and county people's governments, and submitted to people's governments of the same level for final decision. Control measures to be carried out within a definite period by enterprises and institutions under the direct jurisdiction of the central government, or the governments of the various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, shall be drawn up by environmental protection departments under the governments of these provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, and submitted to people's governments of the same level for final decision.

Article 14. A unit which discharges or leaks poisonous and harmful gases, or radioactive substances because of an accident or unexpected event, causing or possibly causing atmospheric pollution and jeopardizing people's health, shall immediately take emergency measures against atmospheric pollution, notify all units and residents that may be affected by atmospheric pollution, report to the local environmental protection department, and accept its investigation.

In an emergency situation, when the atmosphere has been seriously polluted and people's health and safety is jeopardized, the local government shall take compulsory emergency measures, including ordering the polluter to stop discharging pollutants.

Article 15. Environmental protection departments and other supervisory departments have the authority to make an on-the-spot inspection of a polluting unit within the scope of their jurisdiction, and the unit shall factually report the situation and provide the necessary information. Inspecting departments have the obligation to keep the inspected unit's technical and operational secrets confidential.

Article 16. The State Council's Environmental Protection Department shall set up a system and network to monitor atmospheric pollution, and draw up standardized monitoring measures.

#### Chapter III. Prevention and Control of Smoke and Dust Pollution

Article 17. The competent authorities of the State Council shall, in accordance with the standards set by the state for smoke and just discharge by Boilers, prescribe the necessary requirements for boiler quality. Substandard boilers shall not be manufactured, marketed, or imported.

Article 18. Smoke and dust discharge by boilers installed at newly constructed industrial kilns shall not exceed the set standards.

Article 19. There shall be overall planning for urban construction and supply of heating energies. Centralized heating systems shall be developed.

Article 20. The relevant departments under the State Council and of local people's governments at all levels shall take measures to restructure the fuel mix of cities, develop the use of coal gas, and promote the production and use of briquets.

Article 21. To store coal, tailings, slag, cinder, or lime in densely populated areas, measures against combustion, dust, and atmospheric pollution shall be taken.

#### Chapter IV. Prevention and Control of Pollution by Waste Gas, Dust, and Vile Odors

Article 22. The discharge of waste gases and dust containing poisonous substances into the atmosphere shall be strictly controlled. Should such discharge be inevitable, the waste gases and dust shall be purified until they fall within the prescribed standards.

Article 23. Combustible gases produced in industrial production shall be reused, and antipollution measures shall be taken to handle those that cannot be reused and must be discharged into the air.

The discharge into the air of converter gas, carbide gas, the tail gases of yellow phosphorous and organic hydrocarbon compounds generated by electric stoves shall be reported to and approved by local environmental protection departments.

When combustible gases must be discharged because of malfunctioning of recycling installations, the gases shall be burned fully, or handled by other measures which will minimize atmospheric pollution.

Article 24. Desulfurizing equipment or other desulfurizing measures shall be employed in the discharge of gases containing sulfides resulting from oil refining; or from the production of synthetic ammonium, coal gas, or coking coal; or from the smelting of nonferrous metals.

Article 25. The discharge into the atmosphere of gases or aerosol containing radioactive substances shall meet state regulations governing the prevention of radioactivity, and shall not exceed the prescribed standards for such discharge.

Article 26. Units that discharge odious gases while disposing pollutants shall take preventive measures against polluting residential areas.

Article 27. Units which discharge dusts and other pulverous substances into the atmosphere shall take dust-control measures.

Article 28. Burning of asphalt, asphalt felt, rubber, plastics, and leather, as well as other materials that generate poisonous and harmful smoke, dust, and vile odors is prohibited in populated areas; if burning of such materials is essential in special circumstances, it must be reported to the local environmental protection department and approved by it.

Article 29. Leakproofing or other preventive measures shall be taken while transporting, loading and unloading, or storing materials that can discharge poisonous and harmful gases or pulverous substances.

Article 30. Pollutants discharged by motor vehicles and vessels shall not exceed prescribed standards; and control measures shall be taken for those that do. Motor vehicles which discharge more pollutants than the standards set by the state shall not be manufactured, marketed, or imported. Specific supervisory measures shall be prescribed by the State Council.

#### Chapter V. Legal Responsibilities

Article 31. Any one of the following acts violating this law shall be subject to a warning or fine, according to the seriousness of the case, by environmental protection or other supervisory departments:

1. Refusing to report—or falsifying reports on—matters concerning the discharge of pollutants are required by the environmental protection department under the State Council;
2. Unauthorized dismantling or idling antipollution facilities without the consent of environmental protection departments, thus creating more pollutants than the prescribed standards;
3. Rejecting on-the-spot inspection by environmental protection or other supervisory departments, or engaging in cheating during inspection;
4. Burning asphalt, asphalt felt, and other materials that cause poisonous and harmful smoke and dust and vile odors in violation of Article 28 of this law; and
5. Refusing to pay fees—charged for controlling above-standard pollution—according to state regulations.

Article 32. When a construction project starts production or operation before facilities for controlling air pollution are completed, or before such facilities can meet the standards prescribed by the state for the project, the environmental protection department which examines and approves the project's report on its environmental impact shall order the project to stop production or operation. It may also impose a fine.

Article 33. An enterprise or institution which fails to complete its antipollution project according to schedule shall pay extra fees for above-standard pollution, and may also be fined, or ordered to suspend operation or closed, in accordance with the harm it causes.

The amount of fine shall be determined by an environmental protection department. The decision ordering the suspension of operation or closure shall be made by the people's government which sets the deadline. An order instructing an enterprise or institution directly controlled by the central authorities shall have the State Council's approval.

Article 34. An enterprise or institution which violates this law and causes atmospheric pollution shall be fined by an environmental protection department according to the harm it creates. Should this harm be serious, the personnel responsible shall be given disciplinary sanctions by the unit that employs them, or by a higher responsible department.

Article 35. Should the relevant parties disagree with the disciplinary sanction, they may appeal to the people's court within 15 days after being notified of the punishment; should they reject the punishment and fail to appeal within the 15-day period, the organ which metes out the punishment shall request the people's court to enforce the punishment.

Article 36. A unit which causes atmospheric pollution is responsible for removing the harm it causes, and paying those units or individuals which suffer losses.

Disputes over the responsibility of compensation and the amount of money involved may be arbitrated by the environmental protection department at the request of the parties concerned. Should they disagree with the arbitration, they may appeal to the people's court. The parties concerned may also file a suit directly to the people's court.

Article 37. One who causes atmospheric pollution and damages because of force majeure shall be exempted from shouldering legal responsibilities if pollution and damages cannot be avoided even after prompt and rational measures have been taken.

Article 38. People who cause serious atmospheric pollution, as well as major losses of public and private property, or such grave consequences as injury or death, shall have their criminal responsibilities investigated in accordance with Article 115 or Article 187 of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China."

Article 39. Any personnel in charge of environmental protection and supervision who abuses his authority or neglects his duty shall be disciplined; should his act constitute a crime, his criminal responsibilities shall be investigated according to law.

#### Chapter VI. Appendix

Article 40. The environmental department under the State Council shall draw up implementation rules in accordance with this law, and report these rules to the State Council for approval and promulgation.

Article 41. This law becomes effective on 1 June 1988.

#### Attachment:

#### Relevant Articles of the Criminal Law

Article 115. Whoever violates the regulations on the control of articles of an explosive, combustible, radioactive, poisonous or corrosive nature, giving rise to a major

accident in the course of production, storage, transportation, or use and causing serious consequences, is to be sentenced to not more than 3 years fixed-term imprisonment or criminal detention; when the consequences are especially serious, the sentence is to be not less than 3 years and not more than 7 years of fixed-term imprisonment.

Article 187. State personnel who, because of neglect of duty, cause public property or state and people's interests to suffer major losses are to be sentenced to not more than 5 years of fixed-term imprisonment or criminal detention.

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Article by Chen Guangyi: "Persist in Seeking Truth From Facts, Quicken the Steps of Opening to the Outside World"

Article by the Research Office of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee: "The Establishment and Development of the Market for the Means of Production in Shijiazhuang City"

Article by Zhu Peiwei, Fang Yan, and Zhang Tianzuo: "How To Promote the Mechanization of Agriculture Under the New Situation"

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Article by Wang Zhenwu: "Nature of the Theory of Reflection and Enlightenment From the Theory of Genetic Knowledge—a Reply to Comrade Zhao Biru"

Article Compiled by *Hongqi* Theoretical Education Editorial Office: "Expositions on Several Important Views in the Enlarged Edition of 'Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics': 7. Concerning Party Building"

Article by Wu Shuqing: "Fifth Lecture of Forum on Socialist Commodity Economy: Social Division of Labor Is the Basis of the Existence and Development of the Commodity Economy"

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Article by Li Xia: "A Bugle Call That Urges People To Forge Ahead—Thoughts After Watching Modern Play 'Perplexity'"

Article by Wu Xiu: "Blending of Feeling and Scene, Brilliant Colors and Ink—Appreciation and Analysis of Chinese Painting 'Deng Xiaoping's Former Home'"

#### Correction to Wang Meng Article on Reform

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Wang Meng Writes on Reform Literature," published in the 10 September *China Daily Report*, page 22:

Make subslug of item read: ...by Wang Meng (3769 5536): "A Random Talk... changing second standard telegraph code '1125' to '5536', thereby confirming article was written by the minister of culture.



### East Region

#### Connecticut, Shandong Sign Contracts *SK150603 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Sep*

[Text] On the morning of 14 September at Nanjiao Guesthouse, Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee, received William A. O'Neill, governor of the U.S. State of Connecticut, and the staff members of the government and economic delegation headed by him.

Governor O'Neill wrote a letter in January 1985 to Liang Buting, former governor of Shandong Province, formally asking the province to establish friendship ties with the U.S. State of Connecticut. During his visit to the United States in May 1985 as governor, Liang Buting and the provincial delegation headed by him paid a visit to the State of Connecticut at the invitation of Governor O'Neill. In 1986, both sides agreed to establish formal ties.

During the reception, Liang Buting delivered a speech in which he stated: The State of Connecticut has achieved better development in both the economy and technology and is like a piece of precious metal. Shandong is not only a province with a dense population but also a province full of strong economic points. It has occupied an important position in the country in both industrial and agricultural production. He held that our province and the State of Connecticut both had found suitable friends in establishing friendship ties. Judging from the interests in various fields, the prospect of the friendship ties set up by the province and the state is very fine.

During the reception, Governor O'Neill also delivered a speech in which he stated: Various social circles in the province have left a good impression on us during our visit and the delegation has scored marked achievements in the visit. We are convinced that on the basis of friendship, our friendly contacts and economic and technological cooperation will achieve steady development.

Attending the reception were Vice Governor Ma Zhongchen and responsible persons from the departments concerned.

On the morning of 14 September, the No 1 Radio Plant of Weihai City in the province signed an agreement at the Nanjiao Guesthouse with the U.S. (Farmschete) Telephone Company on technical cooperation in producing telephone switchboards and sets. Attending the signing ceremony were Acting Governor Jiang Chunyun, Vice Governor Ma Zhongchen, responsible persons from the relevant departments under the provincial People's Government, and all members of the Connecticut State government and economic delegation.

#### Shandong Rural Area Reforms Successful *SK151233 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee rural areas in our province, by implementing the party's policies of having the people become wealthy and conducting a series of important reforms, have brought about a new situation in which the people are living and working in peace and contentment and the economy is achieving prosperous development. The output value has quadrupled in the following eight aspects of the rural economy:

1. Rural areas have quadrupled their total societal product. The province's total rural society product in 1986 reached 68.78 billion yuan, a 2.45-fold increase over the 1978 figure. The yearly average increase was 16.7 percent.
2. Rural areas have quadrupled their output of cotton and oil-bearing seeds. The province's total cotton output in 1986 was 18.81 million dan, a 5.1-fold increase over the 1978 figure; and total oil-bearing seed output, 41.52 million dan, a 1.2-fold increase over the 1978 figure.
3. Rural areas have quadrupled their labor productivity and harvest rate of farmland. The province's per peasant output value in 1986 was 1,046 yuan, a more than 2-fold increase over the 1978 figure. The harvest rate of farmland also showed a more than 2-fold increase over the 1978 figure.
4. Rural areas have quadrupled their total output value of agricultural commodities. The province's total output value of agricultural commodities in 1986, which is calculated in line with the existing prices, reached 20.7 billion yuan, a 2.9-fold increase over the 1978 figure.
5. Rural areas have quadrupled their investment raised by peasants in agricultural production. The province's per peasant expense on buying fixed assets in 1986 was 167 yuan, an almost 2-fold increase over the 1982 figure.
6. Rural areas have quadrupled their total capacity of farm machines and their power consumption. The province's total capacity of farm machines in 1986 reached 34.51 million horsepower, a 1.3-fold increase over the 1978 figure; and total rural power consumption reached 513,000 kilowatt-hours, a 2.7-fold increase over the 1978 figure.
7. Rural areas have quadrupled their per peasant income and their consumption standard. The province's per peasant net income in 1986 was 449.3 yuan, a 3.8-fold increase over the 1978 figure; and per peasant living expense was 364.5 yuan, a 3.4-fold increase over the 1978 figure.
8. Rural areas have quadrupled their offerings to the state. The total value of farm and sideline products handed over to the state by peasants in 1986 was 13.7

billion yuan, a 2.9-fold increase over the 1978 figure and that of marketable grains and cotton respectively showed 1.5-fold and 5.1-fold increases over the 1978 figures.

### Central-South Region

**Daya Bay Work Proceeds Following Earthquake**  
*HK160131 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD*  
*in English 16 Sep 87 p 1*

[By Andy Ho]

[Excerpt] Civil engineering work on the Daya Bay nuclear power station in Shenzhen proceeded as usual yesterday despite an earthquake in Guangdong Province.

The Royal Observatory said it registered an intensity of three on the 12 point Modified Mercalli Scale. An earthquake with an intensity of four could cause windows and doors to vibrate.

Shenzhen authorities said the earthquake's epicentre was located at He Yuan, which is about 124 kilometres from the nuclear plant site.

The Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Company, which is responsible for the \$28.7 billion nuclear project, said the tremor did not affect the Daya Bay site and construction work continued as usual.

The Royal Observatory recorded the tremor at 10.05 am yesterday. Preliminary analysis showed the earthquake originated about 180 kilometres north-northeast of Hong Kong. [passage omitted]

### Southwest Region

**Guizhou Leader Views Nationality Question**  
*HK160317 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee and government held a gathering of senior cadres of the provincial organs in Guiyang on 15 September. Provincial party committee Secretary Hu Jintao made a report entitled, Launch In-depth Education in Nationality Policies and Nationality Solidarity.

[Begin Hu Jintao recording] Comrades, after many studies, the provincial party committee has decided to launch propaganda and education in nationality policies and nationality solidarity throughout the province around National Day. The aim of this is to enhance the understanding of all levels and departments and the party members and cadres. On the basis of enhancing understanding, we will formulate practical and realistic measures to deal with the actual problems in nationality work in the province. This propaganda and education has already been launched throughout the province.

Guizhou is a multinationality province, and minority nationalities account for 30 percent of the province's population, while minority-nationality autonomous

regions account for 55.7 percent of the province's total area. Seriously doing a good job in nationality work in the province and speeding up reform and construction in the nationality areas are of great importance for the reform and for opening up the whole province, for the socialist modernization drive, and for attaining the strategic goal of invigorating Guizhou and enriching its people. In common with the whole country, nationality work in Guizhou has entered a new period of history since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. [passage omitted]

The provincial party committee and government hold that in carrying out this propaganda and education, we should focus on resolving the following four problems of ideological understanding:

1. We must fully understand the good situation in nationality work in the province. [passage omitted] We must also clearly realize that certain discrepancies and problems exist in nationality work in the province. Viewing the province as a whole, some localities and departments and leading comrades of the party and government lack sufficient understanding of the importance and long-term nature of the nationality issue. The economy and culture in most nationality areas are relatively backward. There are also some factors in nationality relations that affect stability and unity. There are also some problems in autonomous areas in implementing the law on autonomy, training minority-nationality cadres and talented people, in nationality education, and in promoting the use of nationality written and spoken languages. We must enhance people's understanding regarding these issues through carrying out this propaganda and education, and resolve them seriously and thoroughly.

2. We must fully understand the long-term nature and importance of nationality work. [passage omitted] The provincial party committee and government have repeatedly stressed that we cannot have political stability and unity and economic prosperity, and the goal of invigorating Guizhou and enriching its people can hardly be reached, without all-round political, economic, and cultural development for the nationalities and without the equality and solidarity of all nationalities.

3. We must fully understand the general guiding idea and fundamental task of nationality work in the new period. This idea and task is to adhere to the four cardinal principles, persevere in the basic guideline of reform, opening up, and invigoration; base all work on the reality of the minority-nationality areas and the minority nationalities, on nationality equality, solidarity, and progress, and on their mutual learning and common enrichment; take economic construction as the core task; achieve all-round political, economic, and cultural development for the nationalities; continually consolidate the new-style socialist nationality relations; and attain the common prosperity of all nationalities. [passage omitted]



4. We must fully understand that doing a good job in nationality work is the common task of all fronts and departments. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Vice Governor Luo Shangcai presided at this gathering.

**Xizang, Yunnan Strengthen Border Defenses**  
OW160201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1257 GMT 15 Sep 87

[By reporters Nie Nianxin and Yang Huiming]

[Text] Kunming, 1 Sep (XINHUA)—Reporters have learned from the on-going meeting held by the Chengdu Military Region on national defense work in border areas that tremendous changes have taken place in carrying out national defense work in China's southwest border region which accounts for one-third of the land border of China.

After streamlining and reorganization, the border guard units in Yunnan and Xizang have become well-trained and strong. They have greatly enhanced their capabilities to make quick responses and carry out military operations to defend themselves. Over the past 3 years, the Yunnan border guard units have triumphantly repulsed more than 100 armed intrusions by Vietnamese troops. The Xizang border guard units have successfully fulfilled their tasks in patrolling the border region and guarding their posts and have helped maintain prosperity and stability in the border region.

National defense facilities and living conditions for border guard units in southwest China have greatly been improved. New barracks with reinforced concrete structures have been built for most border guard companies. A network of highways for border defense has been basically completed. The overwhelming majority of border guard units now uses motor vehicles for transportation. In some border areas helicopters are even used to ensure military supplies. Foot soldiers and horses no longer carry such supplies. Electricity is now used for cooking rice, boiling water, and heating at many posts in various snowy mountains. Scores of ground satellite receiving stations and television relay stations have been set up along the border in southwest China. Each company has a color television set, video and audio tape recorders, as well as a library, stockroom, and recreation room. The cultural life of soldiers in the border region has been greatly improved. Displaying the glorious tradition of waging arduous struggle, the border guard units have reclaimed wasteland, carried out production, raised hogs, and grown vegetables. They have worked hard to increase their capabilities in supporting themselves and reducing the burden for the state and the people. In recent years, the Xizang Military Region has registered annual per-capita production of 30 jin of meat and 25 jin of fruits. It has basically achieved self-sufficiency in vegetable supply. At the same time, the various border guard units have joined the local units in developing socialist spiritual civilization. They have also taken the initiative to spare their manpower and material resources to help develop nearly 100 local key construction projects.

## North Region

**Beijing's Li Ximing at Teachers' Forum**  
SK150930 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese  
5 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Yesterday Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, placed new hopes on teachers of graduate students of Beijing municipal institutions of higher learning. He said: "Our country urgently needs high-quality personnel who have both ability and political integrity. The ideological and professional levels of graduate students have a great impact on the country and society. We hope that teachers of graduate students will serve as good teachers and helpful friends of students, do a good job in conducting ideological work among them, and nurture them to become well-educated and self-disciplined persons with lofty ideals and moral integrity."

Li Ximing put forward these hopes while saluting teachers of graduate students yesterday at a forum of teachers on their efforts to impart knowledge and educate people, which was cosponsored by the Educational Work Department of the municipal party committee, the municipal Higher Educational Bureau and the municipal Educational Workers' Trade Union. Peng Peiyun, vice minister of the State Education Commission, also addressed the forum. She pointed out: At present the training of graduate students for master's degrees in our country has been basically carried out in line with China's actual conditions. By the end of this century, the training of graduate students for doctorates in most disciplines should also be basically carried out in China. All these are closely related to the work of teachers of graduate students. She thanked the teachers who have accomplished a great deal in training high-quality personnel for the state and expressed the hope that they would create more and better experiences. She said: Teachers should have a high sense of responsibility, be worthy of the name teacher, and set examples for students.

More than 80 teachers of graduate students from some 40 institutions of higher learning in the capital attended the forum. Professor Lu Kaicheng from Qinghua University, Professor Meng Yang from the Chinese People's University, and Professor Zhao Jing from Beijing University exchanged their experiences in training graduate students at the forum.

**Nei Monggol's Wang Qun Meets Participants**  
SK160714 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 87

[Text] This morning Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, paid a special visit to all comrades participating in the 24th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th regional People's Congress.

Comrade Wang Qun arrived at the meeting hall on the second floor of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee building early this morning. On behalf of all



comrades participating in the meeting. Batubagen, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, extended a warm welcome to Comrade Wang Qun. When Comrade Batubagen introduced to Comrade Wang Qun each vice chairman and member of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress participating in the meeting, Wang Qun said: I took this opportunity to call on you and to wish you smooth work and the best of health.

Comrade Wang Qun said: With a vast territory and rich natural resources, Nei Monggol is a treasured land of the motherland. A central leading comrade once pointed out in his speech that the central authorities have placed great hopes on Nei Monggol because it stands in a strategic position of extreme importance and is a strategic base with powerful reserve strength for developing the country's four modernizations. It may be expected that Nei Monggol will be able to make great contributions to the motherland's four modernizations.

Comrade Wang Qun said: While celebrating the 40th anniversary of the region's founding last August, the region summarized the experiences in its development. We must further carry forward these experiences. From now on, we should further implement the line, principles, and policies adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; persist in the two basic points of the line; accelerate the pace of the region's four modernizations; and strive to make the region act as a jumping horse to bravely advance in the course of the four modernizations.

**Nei Monggol People's Congress Meeting**  
*SK160712 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service*  
*in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] The 24th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th regional People's Congress opened in Hohhot today. Batubagen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Zhou Beifeng, Seyinbayaer, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, Alataoqier, and Hu Zhongda, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress.

The items on the meeting's agenda are to examine, discuss, and approve the Revised Draft Regulations of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region on the Prohibition of Gambling; to examine and discuss the Draft Methods of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region on Enforcement of the PRC's Compulsory Education Law and the Draft Methods of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region on Enforcement of the PRC's Land Management Law; to hear, examine, and discuss the report on the implementation of the region's Grass Law and Grass Management Regulations delivered by the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; to hear the report on implementation of the Compulsory Education Law delivered by the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Educational Department and

the report on implementation of the Land Management Law delivered by the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Agricultural Commission; and to appoint and dismiss working personnel of state organs.

Batubagen briefly explained the main agenda items. [passage omitted]

Ma Zhenduo, vice chairman of the regional government; Yang Dalai, president of the regional Higher People's Court; and (Zhang Kesong), deputy chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers. Also attending the meeting as observers were responsible comrades of the People's Congress Standing Committees of cities directly under the region's jurisdiction, various prefectural offices in charge of the People's Congress work, the organs under the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, and regional departments and bureaus concerned.

**Northeast Region**

**Forest Fire Headquarters in Heilongjiang**  
*SK160748 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] The provincial government's forest fire prevention headquarters has been established. Provincial Vice Governor Wang Lianzheng, has been appointed commander of the headquarters, and (Wang Guiqin), Quan Yuxiang, Zhang Zhande, (Feng Xingyi), and (Wu Zhenwu) are deputy commanders of the headquarters. The members of the headquarters include responsible comrades of departments concerned.

Beginning today, deputy directors of the office of the headquarters take charge of the shift and keep watch around the clock. It is demanded that all localities report forest fires to the headquarters within 30 minutes after discovering one.

The provincial government's forest fire prevention headquarters issued a circular on 15 September calling on all forest areas in the province to conscientiously implement the various rules and regulations on preventing forest fire, to strictly control fire sources in the field, and to take strict precautions against forest fires.

**Heilongjiang Examines Daxinganling Work**  
*SK160810 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] The Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee held an on-the-spot meeting in Daxinganling Prefecture from 27 August to 1 September. It called on staff members, workers, and cadres of the Daxinganling forest area to learn from the lesson, pull themselves together, work with one heart and one mind, concentrate attention and major efforts on the grand cause of developing the forest areas, proceed from reality in accelerating the reform of the Daxinganling forest area, and further correct the guiding ideology for

the development and construction of forest areas and the principles for their management so that the Daxinganling forest area's economy can develop in a sustained and stable manner.

From 27 August to 1 September, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and leading comrades of relevant provincial departments who were attending the on-the-spot meeting went to Tahe, Xiliji, Tuqiang, and Amuer to investigate how the disaster areas had restored production and rebuilt their homes and visited disaster victims who had moved to new homes, engineering and technical personnel, and construction workers who had fought day and night in the disaster areas. Then they returned to Jagdaqi to hear a report on the work of the Daxinganling Prefectural party committee given by (Li Chunhe), secretary of the prefectural party committee.

Members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee held earnest discussions on implementing the important instructions given by Vice Premiers Wan Li and Tian Jiyun during their inspection tours in the Daxinganling disaster areas, the State Council's decision on questions concerning enterprise management systems in the Daxinganling forest area of Heilongjiang Province, and the strategies for the economic and social development of Daxinganling Prefecture.

The meeting first affirmed the achievements that the Daxinganling forest area had scored in the 20 years since its development and, in particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the outstanding contributions made by the people in the forest area. It affirmed the active work and the remarkable achievements scored by the cadres and people of the forest area in extinguishing the 6 May forest fire and in restoring production and rebuilding homes.

It point out: As an important forest area of the state, the Daxinganling forest area plays an extremely important role in the nationwide modernization drive and in our province's economic development. Successfully protecting, developing, and constructing the Daxinganling forest area is strategically important in ensuring the safety of the state, safeguarding the ecological environment, and expediting the modernization drive. Therefore, leading persons at all levels in the forest area are urged to fully understand the strategic importance of the forest area; conscientiously summarize the experiences and lessons gained over the past 20 years; draw lessons from the 6 May forest fire; enhance their sense of responsibility and their initiative and creativity in work; fully develop their local resources; and mobilize the masses of cadres and people throughout the area to promote the economy as soon as possible and to make still greater contributions to the modernization drive of the country and the province.

The meeting approved in principle the general ideas, strategic goals, strategic key points, and major measures put forward by the Daxinganling Prefectural party committee for the economic development and construction

of the entire prefecture for a certain period in the future. It held: Daxinganling Prefecture's major defects in its economic management structure and systems lie in its economic structure that is characterized by unitary timber production, a unitary planned economy, and unitary state ownership, its egalitarianism and practice of eating from the same big pot in distribution; and its management which is characterized by barriers between different departments and regions, no separation between government functions and business management, overlapping duties of enterprise party and administrative cadres, and an absence of clearly defined functions and scope of power.

The meeting held: These defects have brought many contradictions and frictions which have impeded the development of work efficacy and the progress of the local economy. In order to eliminate these defects, the meeting instructed Daxinganling Prefecture to do a good job in four fields. First, in line with the State Council's decision on the questions concerning enterprise management systems of the Daxinganling forest area of Heilongjiang Province, it should actively, yet prudently, separate government functions from business management. Second, it should greatly develop the various sectors of the economy and eliminate the pattern of unitary state ownership. Third, it should greatly expand lateral cooperation; bring in technology, talented people, and funds; and turn the area's advantage in resources into an advantage in commodities. Fourth, it should popularize contracted management across the board, facilitate the separation of enterprise ownership from its management power, and improve the operational mechanism within enterprises. [passage omitted]

**Jilin People's Congress Committee Meeting**  
*SK160840 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] The 27th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress opened this morning at Changchun's Qinghua Guesthouse. Chairman Zhao Xiu presided over today's meeting. Vice Chairman Huo Mingguang relayed guidelines of the 22th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th NPC. (Gong Zhongliang), director of the provincial Standardization Bureau, explained Jilin Province's draft regulations on standardization management.

Beginning this afternoon, the committee members held group discussions on Jilin Province's draft regulations on standardization management. The meeting will also hear reports from the provincial government on the implementation of the province's 1987 economic plan, on the implementation of the 1987 financial budget between January and August, on some changes in the 1987 budget, and on commodity prices.

The meeting will also examine and discuss Changchun City's regulations on urban afforestation management; Changchun City's regulations on city appearance and

environmental sanitation management; Jilin City's environmental protection regulations; and Jilin City's regulations on managing afforestation in parks.

A total of 32 persons attended the meeting, including Liu Cikai, Cheng Shengsan, Wang Jiren, Renqinzhamsu, Zhu Jinghang, and Xu Yuancun, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and members of the committee.

Attending the meeting as observers were Vice Governor Wang Jinshan; Wang Hongmo, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and responsible persons of various city and autonomous prefectural People's Congress Standing Committees, office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in Baicheng Prefecture, and the relevant provincial-level departments.

### Northwest Region

**Gansu Secretary Attends CYL Congress**  
*HK160721 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service*  
*in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] The Seventh Gansu Provincial CYL Congress concluded in Lanzhou yesterday morning after successfully completing all items on the agenda.

During the congress, provincial party committee Secretary Li Ziqi delivered a speech. He said: Enhancing the ideal of youth in the province means combining the noble communist idea with the common ideal of the people in the country at the present stage and with invigorating Gansu, so that the youths can build up a strong spirit of exerting themselves, being unreconciled to lag behind, fearing no difficulty, and making unremitting efforts to improve themselves, and can make brilliant achievements. He hoped that the vast numbers of CYL members and youths in the province would apply themselves to their own jobs, boldly carry out reform, and courageously blaze new trails, so that they can become pioneers in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. [passage omitted]



**Beijing Reports Arrival of Taiwan Reporters**  
*OW141905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT*  
*14 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA)—Li Yongde and Xu Lu, reporters of Taiwan's *Independent Evening Post* arrived in Beijing early this morning, and were received at the airport by representatives of *China News Service*.

The reporters boarded a CAAC airliner yesterday in Tokyo after completing procedures for entering the Chinese mainland.

On this self-funded trip, they will visit relatives, travel around and conduct news reporting on the mainland. After a stay of a few days in Beijing, they'll go to visit other cities.

**Kuomintang Committee Comments on Visits**  
*HK150629 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE*  
*in Chinese 1000 GMT 13 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, 13 September (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Recently, when meeting with people in Beijing who have relatives in Taiwan, the responsible person of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang [KMT] said that the KMT Revolutionary Committee welcomes the Taiwan compatriots to come and visit relatives on the mainland and pay respects to the dead at tombs on the mainland and hopes that the Taiwan authorities will also allow the Taiwan compatriots on the mainland to go and visit relatives in Taiwan.

He said that for the same reason, Chinese compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have experienced the misery caused by separation of their families and relatives over the past 38 years. The majority of the members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang now still have parents, children, husbands, wives, brothers, or sisters in Taiwan. Now, they can only look at each other on both sides of the sea and have become more and more anxious to see each other. Recently, there have been increasing demands among the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to see their relatives on either side of the Taiwan Strait, especially their aging parents whom they have not seen for decades. All these people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait simply want to "serve a cup of tea to their parents" while their parents are still alive or "burn some joss sticks in front of their parents' tombs" if their parents have passed away. Therefore, the KMT Revolutionary Committee has shown complete understanding of the Taiwan

compatriots' strong demands to visit their relatives on the mainland and complete understanding of the various petitionary activities recently carried out by the Taiwan compatriots in order to realize their demands.

The responsible person of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang also said that the KMT Revolutionary Committee is happy to see that the Taiwan authorities have announced the "lifting of the restrictions on Taiwan citizens traveling to Hong Kong and Macao for sightseeing purpose" and the Taiwan authorities are ready to relax the control on Taiwan citizens going and visiting relatives on the mainland. The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang believes that these measures taken by the Taiwan authorities are conducive to family reunions of people living on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

The responsible person of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang said that the KMT Revolutionary Committee has numerous links with the KMT on Taiwan. Most of the members of the KMT Revolutionary Committee now still have relatives, friends, and former colleagues in Taiwan. Both the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and its subordinate organizations at the provincial and city levels welcome the Taiwan compatriots to come and visit relatives on the mainland and to come and pay respects to the dead at tombs on the mainland. If the Taiwan compatriots come and visit relatives on the mainland, the KMT Revolutionary Committee will provide conveniences to them and warmly receive and entertain them; if the Taiwan compatriots come to pay respects to their dead relatives at tombs on the mainland, the KMT Revolutionary Committee will act as their guide; if the Taiwan compatriots come on a sightseeing tour, the KMT Revolutionary Committee will act as their tourist guide and send its members to accompany the Taiwan compatriots on their tour; the KMT Revolutionary Committee will also help the Taiwan compatriots look for their relatives, pass letters to their relatives, and provide various other services to the Taiwan compatriots.

The responsible person of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang finally said that the KMT Revolutionary Committee sincerely hopes that the Taiwan authorities will also allow the mainland compatriots to go and visit relatives on Taiwan to enable families on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to happily reunite.

### Further on Visits to Mainland; Reporters

#### President Orders Study

HK160830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0644 GMT  
16 Sep 87

[By Hsin Hsin Yang]

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 16 (AFP)—Taiwan's President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday ordered an ad hoc committee to study a cabinet proposal on lifting a 38-year-old ban on travel to China, an official said here.

Mr Chiang's order came after Prime Minister Yu Kuo-hua Wednesday briefed the 31-member central standing committee of the ruling Kuomintang (KMT) party on a cabinet proposal to allow Taiwanese to visit the mainland via third countries, the official said.

The ad hoc group comprises Mr Yu, Vice President Li Teng-hui, President of the Legislative Yuan (parliament) Ni Wen-ya, Interior Minister Wu Po-hsiung, and Secretary General of the National Assembly, Ho Yu-wu.

The 77-year-old president asked the five officials, who also sit on the central Standing Committee, to submit their findings after consulting their committee colleagues.

In studying the proposal, Mr Chiang said the group must bear in mind that "our anti-communist policy is unchanged, our goal to recover the mainland stays firm, and national security should be safeguarded."

Informed sources here have said the authorities will shortly allow all Taiwanese, except servicemen and civil servants, to visit China regardless of their age, place of birth, or political affiliation.

The presidential order comes only two days after two Taiwanese journalists from the *Independent Evening Post* defied the travel ban and went to China via Japan. They said they would report on what they saw on the mainland.

Anyone who violates the current travel ban can be barred from leaving the country for two years.

Despite the expected relaxation of the regulations, senior officials have said the government's overall hard-line policy towards Beijing will continue.

There will be no softening of Taipei's policy of "no contact, no talks, no compromise" with the Chinese Government, they said, nor would the authorities accept China's overtures on establishing trade, post and communication links.

They also pointed out that the government would not be involved in the organization of any trips to China.

Despite the official ban, many thousands of Taiwanese have visited the mainland via third countries.

Trade between the two rivals via Hong Kong exceeded one billion dollars [currency not specified] in 1986 and came to some 670 million dollars in the first half of this year.

Informed sources here said the authorities might follow up the ending of the travel ban with more liberal policies on sports and academic exchanges.

Lee Chin-hua, secretary general of the Unity and Self-Reliance Association—a private patriotic group—has suggested that the government open a "mainland affairs department" under cabinet supervision to help facilitate family reunions.

#### Legislators Urge Visits

OW160437 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT  
16 Sep 87

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 16 (CNA)—A group of legislators called on the government Tuesday to work out as quickly as possible a clear mainland policy and to adopt appropriate measures to regulate the visits of people in the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan to their relatives on the Chinese mainland.

The legislators also urged the government to establish a special agency to map out short-, medium-, and long-term policies to handle related mainland affairs.

Legislator Chao Shao-kang, citing a story featured by several local newspapers last week which says that the government is likely to lift its ban soon on the visits of Taiwan people to their mainland relatives, said that the news media both here and abroad have given high acclaim to the projected government measure.

"If implemented," Chao said, "this will be another epoch-making move after July's lifting of the emergency decree."

The government has yet to decide the extent of its opening although it has resolved to do so, Chao said. As a result, many people here who have long been anxious to visit their relatives on the mainland are eager to get a clear announcement of the government's decision as soon as possible, he added.

In a humanitarian spirit, Chao said, the government should open further its mind while proclaiming a clear mainland policy.

Several other legislators, including Huang Chu-wen, also suggested that the government allow private contacts between the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

Noting that the people in Taiwan enjoy higher living standards than people on the mainland, the legislators asserted that frequent private contacts will not only check the Chinese Communist regime's united front ploys, but will also show that the ROC Government has full confidence in itself and in its people.

### More Visits Predicted

HK150836 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT  
15 Sep 87

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, Sept 15 (AFP)—Two Taiwan journalists arrived here Tuesday for the first such visit since 1949, and said tens of thousands of other Taiwan nationals would defy the government and visit Deng Xiaoping's China.

"A huge number of Taiwan residents will soon be flooding in here. We've been separated for so long," said Hsu Lu, 30. "There is great interest among Taiwan people in the situation on the Chinese mainland."

"Of course we're happy" to be in China, fellow Taiwan *Independent Evening Post* journalist Lee Yung-teh, 33 said.

Mr. Lee, who heads the *Post's* political section, told journalists at the airport that he had been assured by Chinese officials that they could carry out their assignments freely without official supervision.

Although the two journalists are defying a Taiwan ban on its citizens visiting China, Miss Hsu pointed out in an interview with *Agence France-Presse* that the government has said it is about to relax the rules and that an official announcement was expected soon, probably by the end of the week.

"The majority of people in Taiwan will not blame us for this visit, only a few conservatives and a few members of the military will be unhappy."

Taiwan's Government Information Office in a statement Friday told the journalists to cancel the trip and an Interior Ministry official warned that anyone violating the ban would be punished.

Under the current law, anyone who visits mainland China can be banned from travelling abroad from Taiwan for two years.

Miss Hsu acknowledged that Beijing might use the visit to aid its campaign for reunification of China, and for instance might invite them to take part in official activities which would embarrass the Taipei government. "But they might regret it if we write articles criticising what we saw when we get home."

She stressed that both reporters were determined to write objective reports on China, without being taken on official tours and without government interference.

She said that China's Ministry of State Security would probably have them followed and would keep track of everyone they contacted but said "it's the same thing in Taiwan."

Hundreds of Taiwan citizens visit the Chinese mainland each year through third countries such as Hong Kong, the United States and Japan. But the journalists' public

defiance of the government ban is a first since the Kuomintang fled to Taiwan after the communists took power in China in 1949.

The two journalists obtained their China visas after a wait of less than a day through Beijing's embassy in Tokyo. They plan to spend 10 to 15 days in China, visiting Shanghai, Guangzhou and the southern Fujian Province across the Strait from Taiwan as well as the capital.

China is delighted by the visit but has decided to keep a low official profile during their stay to minimise the chances of trouble for the journalists on their return and so as not to discourage such public visits by others in the future, informed Chinese sources said here.

Beijing has since 1980 repeatedly proposed reunification with Taiwan, pledging a high degree of autonomy under the "one country, two systems" concept which is to allow British-ruled Hong Kong to retain its capitalist system for 50 years after it reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

It has said that Taiwan will be offered even more favourable terms than those promised for Hong Kong and Portuguese-administered Macao, which is to return to China in 1999.

Taipei has refused all overtures, and stressed that changes such as the planned liberalisation of visits to the mainland will not alter its policy of "no contact, no talks, no compromise" with Beijing.

"Democratisation in Taiwan is a challenge for the Chinese Communist Party, but it is also one for the Kuomintang," Miss Hsu said, adding that the desire for democracy came from the people and was therefore irresistible.

The two journalists said when they arrived here that they were particularly interested in learning about China's reforms and its open-door policy.

The relaxation of rules banning the formation of political parties in Taiwan and the lifting of 38 years of martial law there in July was a source of embarrassment to the communist government on the Chinese mainland, which did not know how to react, diplomats said here.

### Applications to CPC Congress

HK160229 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 16 Sep 87 p 1

["Exclusive" by Yau Shing-mu in Beijing and Kathy Chan in Hong Kong]

[Text] Several of Taiwan's newspapers have applied to send journalists to cover next month's Chinese Communist Party Congress. And China says they are most welcome.

One of the applications will be made by Mr Lee Yung-teh, one of two journalists now making an unprecedented visit to the mainland.



Other have been made through the *Xinhua News Agency* branch in Hong Kong, naming the journalists but not, at this stage, their newspapers.

The move has far-reaching implications because members of Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang [KMT] own a predominant share of the island's media and as in China's own media, key staff are party members.

If Taiwan puts no obstacles in the way of these plan, it could mean that for the first time in almost 40 years, members of the two deadly rival parties—the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang—will be meeting under one roof on October 25.

But Taiwan threw a damper on the day's developments by reiterating that Mr Lee, 33, and fellow journalist, Ms Hsu Lu, 30, were making an "illegal" trip to the mainland and would be "dealt with in accordance with the law" on their return.

And political observers suggest that Taiwan might make use of the event as an excuse to delay lifting of travel restrictions to China. An announcement on this was due later in the week.

As if responding to pressure, Japan also announced that it would not be issuing visas to the two journalists on their return trip.

Mr Lee, who confirmed his own plans in an exclusive interview with the *Standard* in Beijing yesterday, said Taiwan no longer needed to fear the communist threat.

"With over U.S.\$100 billion in foreign reserves, Taiwan's economy is unassailable and it is time to minimise the rivalry between the two parties," he said.

(The official figure is U.S.\$60 billion, but Mr Lee, who heads his paper's economic research unit, says this is not the true figure.)

In Hong Kong, *Xinhua* propaganda department chief Mr Zhang Junsheng, confirmed the receipt of several applications from the Taiwan press to cover the 13th party congress.

"These applications were passed on to me by Hong Kong newsmen and I have forwarded them to Beijing. Only the application from the *Independent Evening Post* (Mr Lee's paper) had its name on the application," Mr Zhang said.

In Beijing, officials said all Taiwan journalists were most welcome to cover the congress.

But editors of Taiwan's two leading newspapers denied yesterday that they had made any applications.

The two—*China Times* and *United Daily News*—are staunchly pro-government, if not owned by KMT members. Their combined circulation of more than two million represents about 70 percent of newspapers sold each day.

Mr Lee's *Independent* has a circulation of over 300,000.

Whatever the obstacles, it appears that the Taiwan press is determined to speed up the newly-begun process of liberalisation on the island.

Mr Lee, in his interview, went even further, suggesting that Taiwan should use its huge reserves to help develop the mainland.

"China's foreign reserves are a mere U.S.\$12 billion, only a tenth of Taiwan's. With the current liberalisation of foreign exchange controls, there is going to be a great impact on trade between Taiwan and the mainland," he said.

#### Commentary Views Visit Policy

OW152338 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Station Commentary: "Thinking About Mainland Visits"]

[Text] In recent weeks, newspapers across the Republic of China on Taiwan have been speculating about the chances of the government permitting people on Taiwan to visit their relatives and otherwise sightseeing on the communist-controlled mainland of China. For the past 40 or so years, such visits had been more often than not strictly forbidden. So it is no secret that the government is aware some people have already made quiet visits to the mainland. According to a poll by the mass circulation *United Daily News*, news of the rumors about sanctioned mainland visits has reached most of the people on Taiwan. But many people are starting to think about it. A telephone poll by the news reveals that nearly 73 percent of those polled are aware of the impending government approval of visits to the mainland. More than 47 percent of these people said they would like to visit the mainland to see their ancestral homes, visit relatives or just to take a firsthand look at communist China. Seventy-nine percent of those polled said they were native Taiwan Chinese; while the others said they were born on the mainland. Only 60 percent of respondents said they still have relatives on the mainland. Among these, only 46 percent said they were planning on visiting their relatives; 12 percent were undecided. Forty percent of the respondents said they had no interest at all in visiting the mainland. Eight percent were undecided. One can imagine that if this were, say, 1985, such talk about allowing mainland visits would have been a big news story in the West. Media would have picked it up on it as a, quote, breakthrough, unquote, in the Taiwan Strait. The foreign media would have had a virtual picnic speculating on the, quote, opening that would have been, unquote. But in the new atmosphere of political and economical liberalization on Taiwan, the news about the government's new attitude toward private people-to-people visits to the mainland is put into the ho-hum in-box. It is almost as if everyone expects news like this everyday on Taiwan. It does, admittedly, make a difference that the government is playing the issue down itself.

But the speculation about mainland visits by private citizens for sightseeing and seeing relatives is leading to further discussions touching on athletic exchanges, scholarly meetings and even some hint of direct trade contact in Hong Kong. All of this is in the rumor mill and not anywhere near the fact of the matter stage yet, if any of it ever will be. Officially the government is saying the talk about mainland visits especially for those with relatives are generated by humanitarian concern. Talk about sports and other people-to-people contacts are driven by pragmatic reasoning on ways for the ROC to break out of isolation and become a more normal player in the international community. Anyway you look at it, quote, times are a-changing, unquote, and in interesting, even exciting ways.

**Paper Hails Taiwan's Political Counteroffensive**  
*OW141129 Taipei CHINA POST in English 10 Sep 87*  
p 4

[Editorial: "A Political Counteroffensive"]

[Text] Kuomintang [KMT] Secretary General Lee Huan said recently that the party will launch a "political counteroffensive" against Communist China. The plan, which is timely and admirable, should be implemented firmly and vigorously.

Lee announced the objective in a talk he delivered at a KMT symposium on party affairs. He declared clearly and unequivocally that the KMT "by no means wants to replace the Chinese communist regime."

The purpose of the counteroffensive, he explained, "is to promote democracy, press freedom and economic openness on the mainland."

China has been divided for nearly 40 years. On the mainland, the communists have established a social and political system based on Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. This system is the main reason why the mainland has been backward socially and economically.

Here in Taiwan, the Republic of China [ROC] Government has carried out a system based on Dr Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People. With the aims of nationalism, democracy, and social welfare being the guiding principles, the government has embarked on democratization and industrialization.

Last July the government launched a series of major measures to expand democracy including the lifting of martial law and of the ban on direct travel to the Hong Kong-Macao area. These measures have made our society more vigorous and open. Democracy, as internationally recognized, has made one giant step ahead here.

The contrast between the mainland and Taiwan is very sharp. As Lee observed, Taiwan is far more advanced economically, politically, and culturally.

In its history of more than 4,000 years, China has been divided sometimes and unified sometimes. Yet throughout the years the desire for unity has all along been strong among the people. And so the years when the country was divided were mostly spent preparing for reunification.

China's present division is, as in Chinese history, only temporary. Reunification is only a matter of time.

To speed up national reunification, the people on the mainland must be informed about conditions here in Taiwan. This will prompt them to agitate for reform and put pressure on the Peking regime to modify the mainland system.

A "political counteroffensive" is at present the very thing needed to bring about quick changes on the mainland, to exert pressure on the Chinese communist regime, and to pave the way for China's reunification under democracy and the free enterprise system.

The "Counteroffensive" includes many steps and measures. But the chief approach will be a liberal and open-minded policy toward the mainland. The government and the ruling Kuomintang must slowly but steadily allow more freedom for people from Taiwan to make contact with their compatriots from the mainland. This will eventually give people behind the bamboo Curtain a clear picture of the system and lifestyle people here are so proud of.

At the same time, it is essential that the ROC Government strive harder for betterment. If Taiwan makes more progress in political, economic, cultural and environmental improvement, the "political counteroffensive" will have a better chance of success.

## Hong Kong

### Legislators Holding Meetings on SRV Refugees

#### Meet UNHCR Head

HK150617 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 15 Sep 87 p 1

[By Danny Lo]

[Text] Legislative Councillors yesterday came away empty handed from a meeting with visiting United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Mr Jean-Pierre Hocke.

Mr Hocke rejected their suggestions that the UNHCR [United Nations High Commission for Refugees] redefine the word "refugee" and that he arrange an international conference on the Vietnamese refugee problem.

The suggestions were put forward in an hour-long meeting between the councillors and Mr Hocke at the Legislative Council [Legco] building.

The convenor of Legco's ad hoc committee on Vietnamese refugees, Mrs Rita Fan, said the councillors did not get "anything out of the meeting except for an opportunity to exchange views with Mr Hocke."

She said they had not expected "an experienced diplomat like Mr Hocke to readily accept what we asked for."

Mr Hocke, who visited Vietnam before coming here, told the councillors the Hanoi Government had just announced the resumption of its orderly departure programme.

Mrs Fan said the programme, under which Vietnamese nationals were allowed to apply to be reunited with their families overseas, was expected to reduce the illegal exodus of Vietnamese.

But she said said Mr Hocke indicated that the UNHCR had no intention of changing the 1979 Geneva Convention definition of refugees which was, all those who leave Vietnam.

Mrs Fan said the councillors wanted a new definition because some resettlement countries were unwilling to take "economic" refugees—those who left for a better life instead of due to political persecution.

Because of this, Hong Kong, as a place of first asylum, had some refugees who had no prospect of resettlement.

According to Mrs Fan, Mr Hocke also said an international conference would achieve its purpose only under two conditions: that the countries involved wanted a conference and that they had a clear expectation of its outcome.

But Mr Hocke assured councillors the UNHCR would keep up its momentum in helping to resettle refugees.

"He said he saw no reason to conclude that what had succeeded in the past—resettling a large number of refugees—would not succeed in the future," Mrs Fan said.

Acting Senior Member Mr Peter C. Wong described the meeting as "a very useful meeting of a very frank exchange of views."

The councillors told Mr Hocke of the worsening problem caused by Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong.

Mr Hocke told the councillors he was grateful for what Hong Kong had done since the problem first appeared in 1975.

The Legco ad hoc group on refugees will meet today to discuss the problem.

Earlier in the day, Mr Hocke met the Governor, Sir David Wilson, to discuss the problem.

He was accompanied at the meeting by the head of the UNHCR's Bureau for East and South Asia and Oceania, Mr F. J. Homann-Herimberg and UNHCR Charge de Mission in Hong Kong, Mr Fazul Karim.

Mr Hocke told reporters there would be "no miracle cure" for the problem, which could be solved only with "great determination" by all countries involved. He left for Geneva last night.

#### To Meet British Envoy

HK160237 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING  
POST in English 16 Sep 87 p 3

[By David Lague]

[Text] Legislative Councillors will meet the British Ambassador to Vietnam for urgent talks on Vietnamese refugees during his visit to Hong Kong which starts today.

However, a date has yet to be fixed for the meeting between members of the council's group studying the refugee problem and Mr Emrys Davies, who is in Hong Kong for a seven-day visit.

Mr Davies is flying to Hong Kong for talks on Vietnamese refugees with Lord Glenarthur, the Minister of State with special responsibility for Hong Kong, who also arrives today for a three-day visit.

It is expected that the Governor, Sir David Wilson, and his top aides will also attend the talks. However, the two top British officials will miss a chance to have a fourth senior British diplomat join them.

The British Ambassador to Beijing, Sir Richard Evans, who flew into Hong Kong yesterday morning for a private visit, returns to Beijing today.

Sir Richard is understood to have briefed the Governor on the latest Whitehall thinking on the political reform issue.



Speaking after the Legco [Legislative Council] group on refugees met yesterday morning, its leader, Mrs Rita Fan, said members wanted Mr Davies' first-hand views on the situation and ways to solve the refugee problem because he was in close contact with the Vietnamese Government.

Mrs Fan also criticised the Security Branch for failing to tell the group about Mr Davies' visit and the earlier visit this week of the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, Mr Jean-Pierre Hocke.

The group had learned about both visits from the *South China Morning Post*.

Mrs Fan had asked the Security Branch why it had failed to inform the group about the ambassador's visit.

"I didn't get an exact reason," she said. "They told me they were not fully in the picture yet about the details of his itinerary."

She was seeking a meeting with the Secretary for Security to iron out this communications breakdown.

The refugee group decided yesterday to highlight the refugee problem in a letter to Lord Glenarthur.

The letter would stress that the group was unhappy with the British Government's efforts to ease Hong Kong's refugee burden.

It would also give Lord Glenarthur some background on the 8,500-strong refugee population before Legislative Councillors met him for dinner and informal discussions on Friday.

"We can see no solution to the Vietnamese refugee problems," Mr Fan said.

"Britain as a sovereign state has the responsibility of pressing our case on this with other countries and internationally because Hong Kong doesn't have the power to carry on diplomatic negotiations."

Mrs Fan emerged dissatisfied from a hastily arranged meeting with Mr Hocke on Monday, saying she believed the UNHCR had refused to take the initiative in tackling Hong Kong's problem.

#### **Guangdong Journal Criticizes Hong Kong Proposals**

HK140605 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 14 Sep 87 p 2

[By Stanley Leung]

[Text] Proposals contained in the Government's Green Paper on political reform have come under severe attack in articles published in an authoritative magazine in China.

Two articles denouncing the paper on "Further Development of the Representative Government" were published in the quarterly journal, *China's Guangdong Academy of Social Science*, a major research institute covering Hong Kong and Macao questions.

The journal, which is only circulated in China, began publication in mid-1984, when China and Britain were about to reach an agreement on Hong Kong's future.

The articles—giving a full account of the recent arguments over the introduction of political reform, particularly direct elections—were believed to represent China's official line of thinking on the territory's future political development.

China's attitude to Hong Kong's political system is seldom discussed in detail in official publications.

One of the articles—entitled "Political Reforms and Hong Kong's Future Political System" written by Lu Zhou—says reform aimed at shifting the centre of authority from the Governor and Executive Council to the Legislative Council [Legco] would inevitably result in social unrest.

It stressed that reform should be directed at eliminating the colonial features of the current system and replacing them gradually with democratic measures.

The merits of the current system should be maintained and even developed if necessary.

This would ensure that the capitalist system developed smoothly under the "one country, two systems" concept after 1997.

"However, the 'political reforms' orchestrated by the Hong Kong Government are moving in the opposite direction.

"Not only do they sacrifice the merits of the existing 'executive-led' system, they would inevitably lead to drastic changes in the consultation system and the territory's laws.

"It would definitely destroy the society's overall equilibrium and result in social unrest."

Mr Lu said the reforms were basically supported by the pro-British interests of the capitalist class as well as the middle class even though there might be conflicts between the two classes.

The article also warned against the emergence of pro-Taiwan forces.

"Their basic attitude is to strive for long-term survival in Hong Kong.

"In doing so, they would try by all means to help the 'liberalists and democrats' enter the future SAR [Special Administrative Region] Government to counter-act China."

Commenting on the silent majority, the article said people lacked democratic awareness and enthusiasm towards political participation.

They tended to oppose direct elections and were apathetic about political reform, fearing that drastic political change would damage their work and lifestyles.

Similar to criticism voiced by Chinese officials, the author said political reform aimed at introducing an executive-led system represented drastic change, which departed from the Joint Declaration.

Another article written by Shi Honrong—a member of the journal's editorial committee—said reform was aimed at establishing a new system, with the rapid expansion of Legco's authority through direct elections.

This reform might lead to "significant changes during the transitional period and no change for 50 years thereafter."

"The controversy over the question of convergence between political reform and the Basic Law touched on the question of China's sovereignty and actually the question of who has the real power to shape the future system," Shi said.

The question of convergence, whether political reform should conform with the Basic Law or vice versa, has yet to be resolved.

Shi said the democratic system in capitalist countries was basically a tool to serve the system of private ownership.

A capitalist system after 1997 in Hong Kong would mean the preservation of "rule by wealth".

"Under the 'one-country, two-systems' concept, the SAR authority should protect businessmen's interests without ignoring those of other classes," he said.

**Oil Workers Asked To Spy on PRC Shipping**  
HK130216 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY  
MORNING POST in English 13 Sep 87 p 3

[By John Dikkenberg]

[Excerpt] Three British oilmen wildcatting in the South China Sea have been asked to photograph Chinese naval ships and military aircraft passing near their drilling platforms.

"I think other oilworkers have also been approached," a senior Hong Kong-based oil executive told the *Sunday Morning Post*.

"However, the latter probably decided not to report it to the company because they decided it was either off-hand, unbelievable or irrelevant."

The three men were asked to photograph hull-shapes and whatever else was visible, including main armament, anti-aircraft guns, radar, telecommunications equipment and manpower.

The "recruiter" was undoubtedly an intelligence agent, although what nationality and whether pro-West or pro-East remains a puzzle, the senior oilman said.

He said the mystery man was collectively described as well-dressed, in his mid-50s, Caucasian and with a near flawless accent that was neither British, American or identifiable as being from any other native English-speaking country.

"However, the three oilmen noticed that his mannerisms and demeanour were not British."

The oil executive said the three men were independently approached on commercial airliners between London and Hong Kong, en route to the off-shore oil rigs near Hainan Island.

"The man apparently knew precisely who and what type of person to look for on board the aircraft," the executive told the *Sunday Morning Post*.

"He unerringly singled the men out from the other passengers, put the proposition to them, and then gave them a business card with a London address.

"The man told the oilworkers that if they took up his offer, they should mail the pictures to London. Then money would be paid into the bank of their choice. The rewards were quite good.

"Two of the oilworkers immediately threw the business card away. A third kept the card for a while, but decided not to take the man up on his offer," the Hong Kong oil executive said.

"The three oilmen were all ex-North Sea workers and felt uncomfortable with the proposition and the idea behind it. [no close quotation marks as published] [passage omitted]

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